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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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16 January 1986

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

IVORY COAST DAILY COMMENTS ON 12TH FRANCE-AFRICA SUMMIT

AB161257 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 16 Dec 85 pp 1, 29

[Marcellin Abougnan editorial: "Discretion and Efficacy"]

[Text] The 12th conference of heads of state of France and Africa took place on 11, 12, and 13 December in Paris in accordance with the well-established tradition of holding the conference every year alternatively in Africa and France. And as leaders of sovereign countries, the African heads of state responded to France's invitation. This was because that country is one of the few industrialized countries to speak their language, to understand their pre-occupations, and to pose as the champion of North-South dialogue. And this conference has become so popular that to the original group of French-speaking countries have been added the Portuguese- and Spanish-speaking countries as well as some English-speaking ones. Therefore, this conference has no unpleasant smell of neocolonialism or imperialism as Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi of Libya would like people to believe.

Within the conference circles, the Libyan leader's statements rather made people smile. People wondered what the leader of Libyan revolution thought about the Commonwealth summit meetings which are attended by the continent's most Marxist-leaning countries. And people readily recalled al-Qadhafi's strange African tours on the eve of each French-African summit conference since his occupation of Northern Chad. The most well-informed observers have been wondering about the reason for his proposal to maintain a buffer force in Chad--he whose country's national currency and identity cards are circulating in the northern part of Chad--if it is not in order to justify his de facto occupation of that country in contempt of the OAU's Charter whose ideals he still claims to defend. He thought, perhaps, that the France-Africa summit conference would include this so-called "constructive proposal" in its agenda and that he would thus gain a favorable opinion within this great assembly and be able to say that he also is involved in the search of a solution to the Chadian conflict.

Before making the trip to Paris, each African leader knew very well what he could expect from the conference. If the plenary sessions revealed the main aspects of the decisions adopted, the private bilateral contacts afforded the best opportunities to resolve certain problems or suggest solutions in the interest of all. In this connection, Ivory Coast played a leading role:

Always available and particularly discrete, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny received all his peers or their representatives in his Paris residence. And this intensive diplomatic activity continued even after the conference, on Saturday.

One can therefore consider that certain problems had already been solved before the closed-door discussions at Kleber Avenue. "We were not after the spectacular," President Francois Mitterrand specified.

Actually, there was nothing spectacular but on the contrary efficacy in discretion. And the 12th France-Africa summit has the merit to have taken place.

/8918

CSO: 3400/623

ANGOLA

ANGOP SAYS REVOLUTION ENTERS 'NEW PHASE'

MB131703 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 13 Dec 85

[ANGOP commentary: "Cost What It May"]

[Text] Without any doubt, the Angolan revolution entered a new phase from the moment that the proceedings of the Second Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party ended.

The people's revolutionary joy was only equalled by the demonstrations of the masses in 1974 and 1975, and it proved in a clear manner that the expectations, and hopes, that the people had placed in the congress were not frustrated. The decisions of the congress emerged from the serenity, objectivity, and courage of the MPLA-Labor Party members during that major conference. The content of the resolutions that were approved by the congress reflects clearly the (?authenticity) of the democratic and popular nature of our revolution, which was built on the struggle against foreign domination.

For 8 days, senior officials analyzed [words indistinct] of the MPLA-Labor Party which embodies, in the final analysis, the defense of the working people's most sacred interests. It was in this spirit that the Second Congress of the party was held. It was an event that held the attention of the whole Angolan nation from Cabinda Province to Cunene Province, and for this reason (?the pressing issue) of improving the standard of living and well-being of the people was analyzed by the delegates with special attention.

At the moment, the Angolan people can safely say that there are encouraging prospects for the construction of our socialist fatherland, which is our revolution's (?primary) objective. During the exciting main event of the 10 December celebrations, and the 10th anniversary of national independence at 1st May square, Luanda residents--representing all the Angolan people--expressed their unwavering determination to defend intransigently their independence and sovereignty under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party and Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, in a speech which he delivered on that occasion, said that the holding of the Second Congress of the party is an important starting point to stress, and guarantee the resolution of the people's problems. The demonstration of support for the words of the Angolan head of

state were part of the growing love, admiration, and prestige enjoyed by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos among his people.

In that rally, which drew the largest crowd since the proclamation of independence, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos discussed important issues in our revolutionary process, and called on the whole nation to work increasing hard, and on the party officials to continue displaying the vitality that was demonstrated throughout the congress.

The implementation of these guidelines is a very important political issue. The words of (?the leadership) should never differ from its actions. That which the party may correctly decide must be carried out, especially by its members, cost what it may. Only in this manner will the prestige of the party be heightened among the people's masses, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos stressed during the main event of the 10 December celebrations. In truth [words indistinct] the implementation of the guidelines of the congress so that the resolutions may follow their normal course. The glowing future of the Angolan people depends on the commitment of each one of us to the tasks that the fatherland may require from us. In the factories, fields, schools, officers, and in other places, everybody must commit himself [words indistinct] to the defense of sovereignty and [word indistinct] we must take up arms and deal blows to the internal enemies. It is possible for us to do better than we did in the last 5-year period, which is practically over now. This is an undeniable fact. To this end, we must all make more sacrifices to make our country stronger in all fields. A rigorous struggle must be waged against rumormongers, [word indistinct] corrupt people, and [words indistinct] demonstrations.

This new stage which began with the holding of the Second Congress may well be the pride of future generations. To that end, we must all commit ourselves to the task of national reconstruction. A challenge [words indistinct] to test our capabilities, and take our revolution to its final achievements--cost what it may, as the Angolan head of state said.

The struggle continues.

Victory is certain.

/8309  
CSO: 3400/64/

ANGOLA

REPRESENTATIVE TO MPLA CONGRESS CONDEMNS RSA

AB132150 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1525 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Luanda, 13 Dec (AZAP)--Professor Gambembo Fumu wa Utadi, member of the MPR Central Committee in charge of relations with sister and friendly parties, on Thursday in Luanda condemned all the barbarous actions carried out by racist South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola. It is with sadness that the people of Zaire follow the political situation facing its neighbor and brother. When there is no peace in Angola, there is no peace in Zaire, stated Prof Gambembo substantially, shortly before leaving the Angolan capital where he represented the MPR at the Second Congress of the MPLA Labor Party from 2 to 9 December.

According to Mr Gambembo, our greatest desire is to see peace restored in this area and the Angolan people enjoy the fruits of their national independence.

Giving his impressions on the holding of the MPLA Labor Party Congress, Mr Gambembo expressed his great admiration for the atmosphere of cordiality, friendship, and understanding as well as candid discussion which was shown by the delegates throughout the deliberations, adding: What we saw and heard during our stay in Luanda is a good experience for most of us invited delegates.

Mr Gambembo, who pointed out that 10 years of independence is not a long time, expressed satisfaction with the political achievement made in Angola, with a massive adherence of the Angolan people to the party in spite of the difficulties facing the country. All these factors, he concluded, have gained our admiration and respect.

/8309  
CSO: 3400/644

ANGOLA

DOS SANTOS RECEIVES GUINEA-BISSAU, PORTUGAL MINISTERS

MB120704 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, yesterday received a personal message from Joao Bernardo Vieira, the president of Guinea-Bissau. Also yesterday, the president received messages from General Antonio Armalho Eanes and Cavaco Silva, the president and prime minister of Portugal, respectively. The message from President Joao Bernardo Vieira was handed to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos by Casco Cabral, Guinea-Bissau's minister of state at the presidency of economic affairs, who represented the PAIGC at the Second MPLA-Labor Party Congress.

The messages from Portugal's president and prime minister were handed to Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos by Pedro Pires Miranda, minister of foreign affairs, during an audience at the Futungo de Belas Palace. After the audience, the Portuguese foreign minister said that Portuguese Government was honored by its invitation from the government of the People's Republic of Angola to attend the celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of Angolan independence.

Pedro Pires Miranda spoke of the beginning of a new chapter in relations between the People's Republic of Angola and Portugal and expressed the hope that the Joint Commission between the two countries due to meet soon would come up with a blueprint for the development of relations of cooperation between Angola and Portugal.

/8309  
CSO: 3400/644

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

**BANDIT DEATHS**--The national forces of defense and security killed about 1,400 UNITA bandits in the 4th Military Region which comprises the Provinces of Huambo and Bie between January and December this year. During this period, another 150 lackeys were captured by our forces and a large quantity of assorted weapons seized. Our forces also freed 5,508 civilians who were forced to live in the bush by the puppet gangsters. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 14 Dec 85] /8309

**CHILDREN PROTEST DEFENSE BUDGET RESOLUTION**--Free Land of Angola, 12 Dec (KUP)--The Angolan people have once again expressed their disapproval of the resolution approved by the Second MPLA-Labor Party Congress to devote one-third of the National Budget to defense in the next 5 years. A total of 10,000 children carried out a march-past demonstration in front of the grandstand yesterday on the occasion marking the 8th anniversary of the transformation of the MPLA into a Labor Party. The children carried placards which read: "Eduardo dos Santos, we want peace." This is an indication that the people of Angola desire peace, liberty and well being and that these objectives can only be achieved with the establishment of national reconciliation, which necessarily implies negotiations between the MPLA and UNITA. [Text] [(Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 12 Dec 85] /8309

**JANUARY-NOVEMBER FIGHTING CASUALTIES**--Free Land of Angola, 14 Dec (KUP)--According to a review of UNITA activities from the Strategic Operational Command, our forces killed 24 Soviets, 23 SWAPO soldiers, 259 Cubans and 6,577 FAPLA soldiers from 1 January to 30 November this year. During the same period, our forces also captured hundreds of FAPLA soldiers and a large quantity of assorted weapons and ammunition as well as a quantity of assorted war materiel of Soviet origin. A total of 175,860 civilians were freed and 845 vehicles as well as a great deal of field equipment destroyed the source added. On our side, we suffered 522 deaths, 1,978 wounded, 118 missing, and 181 weapons lost. [Text] [(Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 14 Dec 85] /8309

CSO: 3400/644

MOZAMBIQUE

NATION TO HOLD FIRST ELECTION SINCE 1977

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] Mozambique will hold general elections next year, the first such elections since 1977 and only the second round of nationwide voting since independence from Portugal in 1975, the Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, told parliament this week.

The official Mozambican news agency, reporting the announcement, said elections scheduled for 1982 were delayed because of the war with Mozambican National Resistance rebels, who oppose the Marxist government of President Samora Machel.

President Machel will remain President, regardless of the election results. He was re-elected President of Frelimo at a congress of the ruling party in 1983, and was under the national constitution automatically re-elected President of the country. Party congresses should be held every five years.

Mozambican elections have a pyramidal form. At the base, voters choose at mass meetings tens of thousands of members of local people's assemblies. The more than 1,000 local assemblies elect about 110 district assemblies, which in turn elect 11 provincial assemblies.

The provincial assemblies elect members of the national people's assembly. The legislature has 223 deputies, of whom 153 are attending the current session.

No dates for the 1986 elections were announced. They were expected to be spread over some weeks to ease transport problems of voters in remote districts.

President Machel told Parliament that, because of the war, military forces had to be strengthened to make the elections successful.

He criticised what he said was a practice of putting under-educated teenagers in positions of authority in the national security service.

"How can such people conduct interrogations properly, or defend the country against imperialist espionage services?" President Machel asked.

/12851  
CSO: 3400/684

MOZAMBIQUE

SECURITY MINISTER SPEAKS AT ASSEMBLY SESSION ON CORRUPTION

MB191546 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1100 CMT 15 Dec 85

[Speech by Mozambican Security Minister Sergio Vieira at 14th session of the People's Assembly in Maputo; date not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] Mr President, there have been a number of speeches here. I would like to make a few comments because there is something bothering me.

Comrade President, when we discussed the liberalization of prices and approved it the main aim was to support the producer, rather than the intermediary. [Applause] I have been informed that, for instance, an enquiry made at the central market revealed that the average net profit per vendor is above 20 contos daily. Comrade President, I earn this in almost a month and my job does not consist of selling small portions of goods. [Applause] Moreover, no taxes are paid on that net profit, but I pay tax on my income.

The enrichment of intermediaries and an entire parasite class that is emerging in our country is extremely worrisome. It is an extremely serious aspect of our society, in that it will relaunch the class struggle in a very serious extensive manner. This enrichment is detrimental to the producer, the consumer, and the public. It is only a small group that can afford to buy an automobile for 7,000 contos and offer 10,000 contos for a house, or buy a kilo of mangoes for 250 meticals. The daily newspaper does not even give the market prices. So, it is a small group that can afford it. A minister of the republic cannot buy a kilo of mangoes everyday. It is this small group that monopolizes the few or large numbers of cigarettes coming out of the factories. It is this small group that controls the sale of beer in our country, and beer is not available in the market.

[President Samora Machel--interrupting] And you all know about it and buy from them.

[Vieira] To a certain degree. The other problem we have is corruption at state level. A civil servant who earns 5, 6 or 7 contos, or a policeman, can easily be bribed by anyone who shows them 1,000 contos. He has to keep quiet.

Truck drivers are becoming extremely rich. A truck is paid for in two or three trips. At least a honest capitalist will try to realize his investment in a number of years, and not in less than a year. Nowhere in the world can a truck be fully paid off in three or four trips.

Comrade President, this problem is not a question of our not wanting to support the private sector. However, one must consider that being a businessman and risking his investment is one thing, and speculation is another.

In our country the allocation of land to people has been permitted. Anyone who is given land, owns everything that he builds or creates on it, be it the house or the water well, the wall or the pigsty, the plantation or the trees. He does not own the land. I can recall the many discussions we had about shedding our blood in order to liberate land and the right to have land and the right to work on it could not be subjected to speculation, otherwise it would become (?like gold). Maybe we have been slow in allocating land to those who want to work on it. Furthermore, we are not serious enough in curbing the crimes that have been committed in this regard. For example, Comrade President, anyone going to Costa do Sol [wealthy Maputo suburb] will see houses being built by the beach. They are being built in tourist zones without permission. People know that this is not allowed, but no tractor goes there to flatten those houses to the ground. So, tomorrow, I will also do this since this is being tolerated.

Housing, land to work and build on it, the legitimate right of someone having a house to live in, the right to education, health and the right to be buried and transported, are fundamental rights that we had to gain in our society. That is why we had nationalizations. It was not only because there were foreigners, but because we wanted these fundamental rights, and we struggled and died to gain them.

I recall that I had to find money if my mother or wife needed an operation. Have we forgotten about it? Those gains are ours and we must know how to defend and enhance them. We must create conditions to expand them so that there won't be several thousand children in the city of Maputo who cannot attend school because there are no vacancies, although we have gained the right to education. The sick must not lie on the floor because we have gained the right to health. However, let not people come here on behalf of the IMF and the World Bank and spit on the blood we have shed, because those gains are ours! We are defending them and want to expand them! We do not want to give them away, nor do we want to surrender ourselves!

Comrade President, the war that has been waged against us since we proclaimed independence is to force us to surrender! Certain forces nowadays are determined to force us to surrender by pushing economic weapons against us. We must also defend ourselves under these circumstances. Our people, which is the richest thing we have in our fatherland, have fought for those gains, and it is on behalf of these gains that our people are defending the revolution. Often, the soldier who does not get his pay for months or

who has no boots remains in his post and dies there for that same reason. Policemen often refuse to be bribed, and not always does the security agent betray us, even though at the security level it is difficult to evaluate our performance, because for us, success means events not taking place. Success means this assembly being gathered here in peace, although nobody notices it. Nevertheless, there are other jobs still to be done, and hardships to be endured. Thank you. [Applause]

/9604

CSO: 3400/676

MOZAMBIQUE

VICTIM OF 'ARMED BANDITS' RECOUNTS EXPERIENCES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Nov 85 p 8

[Text] What the armed bandits did to Iussufu Niala, an old man who must be close to 60 years of age, is intolerable. He lived for 20 days in Tanzania where, with toil, he managed to organize his life to a minimal extent. He even returned from there with an extensive religious culture, for which reason he acquired special types of language and dressed impeccably as a prestigious "issilamu" (Muslim).

In addition to the gown worn by the "chebes" (Muslim leaders), and some slippers, he had a suit with a vest and everything, shoes and other personal belongings. Iussufu Niala brought other items from Tanzania for his family. He decided to return from that country to his native land, convinced that he had in his possession the necessary means for spending the rest of his life in the greatest calm and with the minimal requirements.

However, during the very month of his arrival in his village of Matiquiti, located in Meloco, the armed bandits, who received the name "anannyatha" (unscrupulous murderers) in Cabo Delgado, also arrived there. Like the other inhabitants of Matiquiti, the old man was robbed of everything. The thieves took him away to the jungle after having burned the entire village.

After this, came the physical misery of Issufu Niala. For a year, in the jungle, he wore a loincloth made of tree bark and his feet were cracked by so much walking unshod. In addition to this, during this entire period the armed bandits did not allow him at any time to go to the destroyed village, where they had not burned the mosque, with the promise that they would respect the religious people and their prayers in Allah's abode.

"They are worse than animals," exclaimed the old man angrily, when he had the chance to speak in Swahili with the leader of Cabo Delgado Province, Alberto Chipande.

But the history of the armed bandits in the village of Matiquiti, from their arrival until the recovery of the captive population by the FAM/FPLM, including the life of the captive peasants in the former settlements, was described to me by another old man, Muhakhu Niatiu.

It is difficult to determine this man's age, because he himself claims that he aged so much during a year of captivity that he is no longer interested in learning how long he has actually lived, "so as not to die depressed." He likes to accentuate his comments with vigorous gestures, even though the effort to gesticulate sometimes evokes stifled groans from him, "because this body no longer obeys me as it should."

The old man recounts: "The groups arrived here at night, and made contact with the former chieftains. They also contacted the 'chehes' here. They told these men that they, the bandits, had driven FRELIMO out of Mozambique and that they wanted to talk with the population the next day. On the same night, the former chieftains, aided by the mercenaries from colonial times, went from house to house, summoning us with threats to the bandits' meeting."

The next day, the "anannyatha" showed up. The old man does not recall how many there were, but he remembers that the leader of this group was named "Xirico," and his aide's name was "Mpija." In any event, there were enough to surround the population gathered there, aiming weapons at them.

The first thing that they did was to announce that the former chieftains would again become the authorities over the peasants, who would have to leave the village and go to live in the former settlements. As for the mercenaries, they were immediately incorporated into the armed bandits' ranks.

Muhakhu Niatiu continued: "Since the mercenaries had no weapons and the bandits only brought weapons for themselves, they received orders to fight using machetes, axes and spears. The mercenaries were also appointed as 'madjibas' [collaborators of the armed bandits], and later came to control us in the jungle, so that we would not escape, and they provided information to the bandits."

After these appointments, the "anannyatha" forbade the peasants to ask any questions, claiming that, from that day onward, the population only had to obey; otherwise, it would be massacred.

The old man resumed: "Then they told us that they were only working, but that the ones who would govern would be white men, who would not take long in arriving. This was how we learned that their boss was white. They later ordered all of us to go to our houses and bring everything that belonged to us, including the clothes that we were wearing. We were left with our mouths agape."

Owing to the peasants' reluctance to obey this strange order, the bandits announced that they would kill those who disobeyed; and, to prove it, they attempted to learn the whereabouts of the head of the village, whom they wanted to murder first, in public. This crime was not committed, because the person sought was absent, but the "anannyatha" savagely killed all the relatives of the village head who were present at the time; that is, ranging from mother to children, and including the wife, father and uncles.

... a previous conversation with the party's first secretary and administrator of the locality of Meloco, I learned that until the armed bandits' arrival in the area, there were no organized Popular Militias with weapons in any village.

After they had seized all the population's possessions the bandits forced each peasant to burn his own house, giving a period of 2 days to have the village completely destroyed. Some of the population of Maiquiti was abducted the same day, and forced to carry the stolen goods. The 'madjibas' remained to oversee the execution of the order to destroy the village, after which, complying with instructions from their bosses, they evacuated the population to the former settlements.

The former chieftains played an active role in the abduction of the peasants for captivity. It has been related that, for example, the former chieftain, Muikho, ordered at least 14 members of the population to be knifed to death (in the village of Khatapwa, a few kilometers from Matiquit), after they had refused to live in the former settlements.

"How did you live there in the jungle?" I asked the old man.

Muhakhu Niatiu replied: "We spent our lives carrying food to the bandits. When there was nothing else, we were ordered to hunt rats, locusts or snails for them to eat. There was one thing that no one tried to do there in the jungle: forget to take food to the bandits every time they called a meeting."

According to the old man, during the first meetings, the "anannyatha" said that the whites who were to govern Mozambique would bring clothing and all the items of prime necessity for the population. They also claimed that the goods stolen by them from the peasants would be returned to their owners.

Muhakhu Niatiu notes: "But time elapsed and we didn't see anything, except being killed in some way and wearing loincloths made of tree bark. Do you know, we even went to the former settlements naked. Many of us escaped there in the jungle. And for this reason the bandits began ordering the 'madjibas' to kill people on the road by which you came. They later told us that, if we escaped, we would be killed by the FRELIMO troops."

It was at this point that the "anannyatha" stopped making promises and began forcing their prisoners to take part in a different type of meeting. These were worship sessions and, according to old Muhakhu Niatiu, "They did not worship our ancestors, because the bandits are not from here; they came from outside, and they have no ancestors here."

The old man recalls: "They were strange ceremonies: First their chief took off all his clothes and remained in his shorts. Then he implored God to kill all the FRELIMO troops or, at least, to have FRELIMO's weapons showered with water when they were fired at the bandits."

The chief was assisted by his aide, after which two chieftains and the population arrived at once, one after the other. According to the old man, if the

"anannyatha" had allowed the peasants to ask questions, he himself would have been the first to attempt to find out the reason for this type of petition to God, because, when the bandits arrived, they claimed that they had driven FRELIMO out of Mozambique.

"But did you amuse yourselves in the jungle? Did you dance, sing and drink?" I asked insistently; and the old man gave me a meaningless smile, which disappeared suddenly, when the mouth that had produced it spoke the following words:

"Everything was silence. We went about like fugitive animals. The bandits forbade us to sing or dance, claiming that we would make noise. Later, we discovered that it was not noise, but the fear that they had of FRELIMO. But, since they like to drink, they ordered us to make 'niphá' for them. If anyone was lucky, he would receive in return a piece of clothing that the bandits stole from us when they arrived."

"When you were sick, were there any medicines? And did the children study?"

"They have nothing," said the old man, forcefully and with scorn, cutting off my question. "Often, they even lack bullets, because they arrive threatening the population carrying weapons without bullets. Schools? I didn't see anything of the sort. Don't you see how are children are? There, when anyone is sick, he is cured only if the day of death does not arrive. Listen to one thing: If the people who are with them now could escape, they would all come out of the jungle. Who wants to be an animal?"

2909

CSO: 3442/54

NIGER

BRIEFS

KOUNTCHE CITED ON FOOD PRODUCTION--Niamey, Dec 8 (AFP)--The West African state of Niger, still recovering from the effects of drought last year, should have enough grain for the next year thanks to improved rains and harvests, President Seyni Kountche said. Speaking at the end of a tour of Niger's food-producing regions, General Kountche said that total production of the national staples, millet and sorghum, for the season just ended would be 1.512 million tonnes, some 32,500 tonnes less than predicted needs. He said the difference could be mostly made up by expected rice production of about 32,000 tonnes. In 1984, Niger had a food shortfall of some 475,000 tonnes, necessitating substantial international aid and drawing resources away from development needs in order to import foodstuffs. Earlier this year, Gen Kountche said that more than 40 percent of Niger's population was dependent on imported food. Talking to reporters at the end of his tour yesterday, Gen Kountche, who is current chairman of the nine-country Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel [ICDCS], said that despite better harvests this year, foreign aid was still needed to help Niger improve long-term agricultural production. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 0846 GMT 8 Dec 85 AB] /8918

FUNDS FOR GRAIN PURCHASES--Brussels, 12 Dec (AFP)--The European Communist has decided to grant to Niger and Chad aid to the tune of 2.13 million ECU's (\$1.76 million) each, to enable those countries to acquire supplies of local cereals, according to a communique from the European Commission. The aid given to the Niger Food Crops Authority is meant to be used in financing the purchases of local grains in order to stabilize the prices on the market and to reconstitute and increase the reserve stocks. While Niger was one of the countries worst affected by the drought and had recorded a deficit of 477,000 metric tons after 1984, the return of the rains is going to help it to achieve food self-sufficiency with a production estimated between 1.5 million metric tons and 1.7 million metric tons of grains. But grain prices have undergone a serious drop since the beginning of the year, from 200 CFA francs to less than 80 CFA francs [per kilogram]. The EEC aid to the Chadian National Grains Board will help to finance the supplying of Chad's Sahelian region with grains produced in other regions. In the 1984-1985 agricultural year Chad had a shortfall of 290,000 metric tons in cereal production, but for the 1985-1986 year, the harvest is estimated at between 600,000 and 650,000 metric tons and should be enough to cover the needs of the country. These cereals are produced in the Sudan region which traditionally has surplus production, while the Sahelian region suffers from a chronic deficit. The granting of this financial aid replaces a food aid initially envisaged and which should have been up to 15,000 metric tons of grains. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1721 GMT 12 Dec 85 AB] /8918

CSO: 3400/623

SENEGAL

PARTY OFFICIAL ASSESSES NATIONAL SITUATION

Dakar FLASH FAGARU in French Nov 85 pp 11-15

[Interview with Democratic League--Movement for the Labor Party (LD-MPT)  
Secretary General A. Bathily; date and place not given]

[Text] FLASH FAGARU: Mr Secretary General, what is the party analysis of the  
national situation?

A. Bathily: Last 5 and 6 October, the Central Committee of our party, meeting  
in special session to consider the report of the political bureau on the  
events of 22 August and the national situation, produced a pertinent analysis  
of the present conjuncture in the country.

Two major facts stand out in this national situation. On the one hand there  
is the increasingly undemocratic nature of the regime, and on the other, the  
reinvigorated dynamics for unity within the opposition. These two trends in  
the political process have developed as the result of an overall context which  
is characterized by the aggravation of the crisis in the regime. This crisis  
is making a decisive imprint on all sectors of national activity. It is  
simultaneously economic, social, political and moral. The advent of Abdou  
Diouf to power intensified the control of the lenders (IMF, World Bank, USAID,  
etc.) over all sectors of the economy. The social conquests of the popular  
masses are being challenged all along the line. Never has the regime gone so  
far in submission to foreign interests. This antinational policy has provoked  
unanimous disapproval on the part of the workers and the people of Senegal.  
Following a phase of passive resistance, and indeed a certain lethargy,  
following the electoral masquerade of February 1983, the popular forces  
resumed the initiatives in the active struggle against the regime. The  
resurgence of strike movements in the labor sector despite the yoke of  
"responsible participation," the specific refusal voiced by the populations of  
certain Dakar neighborhoods to allow themselves to be forced out by the  
bulldozers sent by Abdou Diouf, the great popular mobilizations sponsored by  
the ASD [Association of Senegalese Democrats] parties these last 4 months, the  
scope achieved by the peasants' protest movement against the "New Farm  
Policy," etc., are all infallible signs of a qualitative alteration in the  
political situation in favor of the forces of change and to the detriment of  
the neocolonial regime. Its social and political base, as well as its  
maneuvering room, have been considerably reduced.

This complex of phenomena explains Abdou Diouf's constant and massive recourse to the repressive bodies as the only means of preserving a regime whose unpopularity is beginning to be openly recognized even by some of its allies (see JEUNE AFRIQUE on this subject).

#### Two Prospective Paths

In other words the period through which the country is passing is a watershed. Two prospects are therefore clearly possible: change, with a new policy guided by the interests of the workers and the nation, or the perpetuation in a still more aggravated form of the present regime. In other words, Senegal has the potential for two types of transformation which the development of these recent years has brought to maturity: the triumph of the popular forces, with the consolidation of democracy as a consequence, or the maintenance of the neocolonial regime, with the unbridled restriction of freedoms and the reign of dictatorship as its corollary.

The full danger of the national situation is the result of the contradiction between these two prospects.

Our party, for its part, has thrown all its forces into the battle, and is using all of its creative intelligence to ensure that the first prospect will come to be realized.

**FLASH FAGARU:** What does this analysis mean for the unity policy of our party?

**A. Bathily:** The unity of the opposition is, precisely, a tool which is indispensable for the consolidation of the democratic process. Democracy under a neocolonial regime is a continuing deception. In Senegal, the people's masses and the organizations representing the people are excluded from all the decisions affecting their fate. The multiparty system is not, it must be remembered, a gift of Abdou Diouf, but a conquest won by the democratic forces.

It is, as the bold analysis of our first regular congress brought out, the special historical form taken by the class struggle in our country in the current period. Unity of the opposition serves the interests of the classes and social strata which are exploited and/or dominated by the neocolonial regime.

#### From the COSU to the ASD

**FLASH FAGARU:** Thus unity of the opposition is essential for safeguarding the multiparty system and creating the conditions for true democracy. But what form of unity?

**A. Bathily:** To limit ourselves to the period of the last 10 years, we have seen several forms of unity, each of which has responded in more or less adequate fashion to the requirements of the moment. From the COSU [Coordination of the United Senegalese Opposition], created in November of

1978, to the ASD, the Senegalese opposition has accumulated rich experience in unity, which should serve as a basis for any new undertaking in this realm.

For our part, one of the main lessons we have derived from an assessment of the experiments in unity in which we have participated is that the best form is unity of action. This is dictated by a realistic analysis of the national situation and the positions and proposals of the various political forces on the scene. In order to build something solid in the realm of unity, one must avoid too much haste. One must not hurry. The citadel must be built stone by stone. To close one's eyes to certain of the realities experienced would be to build on sand. At the slightest test, the building would surely collapse!

#### Mutual Concessions

Our party, at its congress, defined our unity policy clearly. It can be summarized in a few words: doing everything which can be done with each opposition party, respecting the independence of each, and with concern for rallying the maximum of forces in the battle against the neocolonial regime and its policy. The implementation of this unity policy dictates that we continue to reflect creatively in such a way as to find acceptable arrangements between our own requirements and those of others in each instance. He who simply wants to rally others in support of his own positions is not for unity. Unity presumes mutual concessions in a direction which makes the movement as a whole develop positively.

No proposal for unity will be rejected a priori by the LD-MPF, as long as it is presented as a basis for discussion among partners determined to move the struggle forward.

FLASH FAGARU: This is then why we are participants in the ASD. What conclusion does our party draw from this brief experience?

#### A New Atmosphere

A. Bathily: We had an opportunity to set it forth on the occasion of the press conference held on 4 September and devoted to an analysis of the events of 22 August. The ASD has undeniably been able to push Senegalese political life somewhat in a positive direction. This is the judgment of the "politicians," as well as men and women not yet involved in party politics. The success of this experience should be given profound thought by all of the opposition forces. During the first press conference (17 July) we said, in a paraphrase familiar to you: "With the ASD, nothing will ever be the same again!" Well then, events in these past 3 months have confirmed this statement. The ASD has succeeded in creating a new atmosphere in the country, and its undertakings and slogans have altered the terms in a number of political equations. Among other things, the regime, which had based a good part of its tactics on the division in the opposition in general, and on the suspicion between certain representative forces in it, in particular, finds itself faced with an agonizing revision of this tactic of "dividing to conquer." The activities of the ASD parties have laid bare the political weakness of the regime confronted with a united and determined opposition. The reflex of panic which characterizes the reaction of the regime during the

events of 22 August show rather clearly that we are dealing with a regime which has lost the initiatives in the political field. It is determined to convert all of the peaceful confrontations initiated by the opposition into violent clashes.

#### Ideological Independence

FLASH FAGARU: Struggles for hegemony are no longer proposed. But what about the ideological quarrels which some think are inevitable?

A. Bathily: One of the most positive aspects of the experience of the ASD is the atmosphere of mutual confidence which the partners have succeeded in establishing in their relations and actions. While maintaining its ideological and organizational independence, in a word, its personality, each party is making an effort to seek agreement with the others, to stress the agreements and not to stress that which divides. In this way, united activities are not paralyzed by struggles for precedence and petty considerations. Hegemony is won in the field of active struggle against the regime, and not by verbal maneuverings at a meeting. Here one does not raise the question of who is stronger or who is weaker, but rather whether each party is faithfully implementing the slogans and decisions adopted together, putting to use all the forces available to it, whatever their number or quality. And this is the positive way of approaching questions of unity.

#### Diouf Losing the North

FLASH FAGARU: But the regime is afraid of the ASD, as evidenced by a number of things. It has already begun its campaign to destabilize this organization. We would cite the letter from the minister of interior....

A. Bathily: The regime has built its survival strategy on dividing the opposition. Its methods and procedures show that it had not foreseen the rally of the significant forces of the opposition against this policy. It believed that the spectacle of clashes among the opposition parties would last forever.

Now that each opposition party has established its relationship with the others on the political chessboard, and the need for unity has been imposed on all as the healthy path along which we have all determined to embark, the Abdou Diouf regime has, as they say, "lost the North." It has been seized with panic at the rise of dynamic unity which the ASD so admirably symbolizes. The letter from the minister of interior comes within the context of the panic actions of the regime.

In our response, we informed the minister that the injunction against the legalization of the ASD has no basis either in law or in fact. It has been more than a month now that we have been awaiting his reaction to our arguments. But we expect further efforts to destroy our stability. Every means will be used by the regime in an attempt to break up the rally the ASD represents, and to frustrate the hopes it offers to the men and women of Senegal. However, as the saying goes, "one cannot halt the sea with his hands."

FLASH FAGARU: Within this context, what are the tasks of the party militants and bodies?

A. Bathily: The members and the bodies of our party have a duty to observe the greatest vigilance during this period. It is necessary to protect our party so as to allow it to carry its revolutionary and patriotic tasks through to the end. Perfecting the organization of the party and consolidating our links with the masses, working unselfishly for the unity of the opposition--this is what each militant in the LD-MPT is called upon to do.

FLASH FAGARU: Have you a final word?

A. Bathily: I would like to thank FLASH FAGARU for giving me an opportunity to set forth for its readers the current issues in the country and our revolution.

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CSO: 3419/105

SENEGAL

### IMPLICATIONS OF SERIGNE DIOP AFFAIR DISCUSSED

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 8-29 Nov 85 pp 5-8

[Interview with Abdoulaye Wade by Youssoupha Ndiaye and Sidi Lamine Niass; date and place not given]

[Text] WAL FADJRI: What is the status of the Serigne Diop affair which is the talk of the PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party]?

Abdoulaye Wade: In fact, the Serigne Diop affair did not develop suddenly, but has distant roots. In brief, it is a question, where the regime is concerned, and I would say even Abdou Diouf and Jean Collin, of an operation to destabilize the party, and basically the leadership which I represent.

How was this operation conceived? Serigne Diop has been a member of the National Secretariat for more than a year. He notes all the details. In charge of orientation, he has never turned in a report on this subject nor challenged the orientation of the party. And this he could have done in connection with this or that event, but he never has. Instead he secretly drafted a document, obtaining the signatures of various members, about which I only learned from the press agencies. This was a clever statement, because at the beginning, he tossed me bouquets and spoke of the deviation of certain officials, before ending with an appeal for the reorganization and reinvigoration of the party. In other words, anyone at all could in good faith sign such an appeal. For Serigne Diop alone understood the nature of the attack. In fact, he wanted to win over a majority of the National Secretariat and the officials in the interior in order to establish a parallel party.

What was the reason for this destabilization effort? The IMF and the World Bank are imposing a government with a broad popular base on Diouf as a requirement for benefitting from credit, because only such a government could explain the necessary sacrifices to the people. Now such a government is inconceivable without the PDS. Instead of reaching agreement with the PDS, the regime is seeking to create dissidence within the party. If this operation had succeeded, it would have allowed the establishment of a government with elements claiming affiliation with the PDS.

WAL FADJRI: But the fact that he criticizes the abstention of the PDS during the elections does not necessarily mean he is an agent of destabilization. Aren't you being a bit too hasty?

Abdoulaye Wade: I will explain something to you. Serigne Diop is not in agreement with the decision made by national convention, because he is worried about a PDS abstention which would ruin the credibility of Diouf on the national level. Therefore the second stage of the destabilization operation would involve, in the event that the PDS abstained, holding a congress and drafting a list of voters on the basis of a promise from Diouf to assign a given number of posts to the dissident party. Thus it would be this dissident party which would go to the National Assembly and would form a national union government, as called for in the final plan.

WAL FADJRI: Isn't it possible then for you to challenge the conduct of his party without seeing a dark hand behind all this, as is perhaps the case with Serigne Diop?

Abdoulaye Wade: A party has a program and a line. If one is not in agreement with them, one departs.

WAL FADJRI: Serigne Diop does not challenge the party line. Rather, he rebels against the omniscience of Mr Wade and the excessive power he has in his hands.

Abdoulaye Wade: Indeed he does challenge the party line, because he challenges laborite socialism, the doctrine adopted at the 1976 congress in Kaolack. He does not say, for that matter, that he is for democratic socialism.

Moreover, there can be contradictions on the subject of a party's line, contradictions which may lead to healthy discussion. It is still necessary to utilize the mechanisms of the party.

WAL FADJRI: Isn't there some haste on your part in convoking the political bureau while the dialogue was still under way within the National Secretariat?

Abdoulaye Wade: We decided first of all to convocate the political bureau, to give him, in the end, a seminar for broader reflection. Which Serigne Diop refused. It was a matter, he said, of making good use of time, although we know that he was seeking to gain time. The National Secretariat finally began discussions, and at the conclusion of the meeting on 16 October, instead of awaiting the next session on Wednesday, Serigne Diop and his companions went to talk to the militants to do their propaganda work. In view of this new development, I convoked the political bureau.

WAL FADJRI: What is the explanation for the presence of individuals who were not members of this political bureau?

Abdoulaye Wade: We organize our political bureau as we see fit. A journalist was there and I authorized the head of security to admit anyone to the

discussion room. In addition, all of the discussions were tape recorded, because I wanted things to be clear from one end to the other.

WAL FADJRI: You are a dictator hiding behind the screen of democracy, if one is to believe your adversaries. Do you see yourself as that?

Abdoulaye Wade: Let them say what they like. As far as I am concerned, I do not think anyone is more democratic than I. There is no party in which discussion is organized democratically, as I see that it is in the PDS.

WAL FADJRI: Let us move on to the ISEFI. Who diverted the ISEFI funds, between Alassane Cissokho and you?

Abdoulaye Wade: In any case, matters will soon be clarified, because the matter will very shortly be considered in the courts. For the moment, we have taken three steps. The political bureau has appointed an investigation commission. We have also obtained a specialist, in the person of Mr Bassirou Ndiaye, for an expert opinion. And finally, I have had a court order issued to Alassane Cissokho asking for justification of certain expenditures incurred.

WAL FADJRI: It is generally said among your colleagues that Mr Cissokho misappropriated 70 million from the ISEFI funds. But such a sum cannot be drained off in just a few months.

Abdoulaye Wade: Who has told you that this operation was completed in several months? You know Mr Cissokho has been director of the ISEFI since 1981.

WAL FADJRI: Does this mean that laxity prevails in the PDS as well? And that within the PDS, there is no management control?

Abdoulaye Wade: I admit that I never checked on it. It is my principle not to check on my colleagues, because I have confidence in people.

WAL FADJRI: And yet it is this for which you criticize the government.

Abdoulaye Wade: I tell you I admit an error. But in the month of July, when we saw that abnormal things were to be found in the ISEFI accounting books, the board of directors asked me to supervise the management of the ISEFI, and Mr Cissokho was unhappy about this. That was the origin of our conflict.

WAL FADJRI: Was it when you were supervising the ISEFI administration that you made deductions from the wages of agents to finance Alioune Sow in his campaign to destabilize Madia Diop?

Abdoulaye Wade: These are lies. It is not true. The story of the Alioune Sow congress is a joke. And after all, I would have been free to do that, because I am not the treasurer of the party, and the money I have in the account in the name of Abdoulaye Wade belongs to me.

WAL FADJRI: Your bank account belongs to you, but the Sopi video equipment and the vehicles belong to the PDS, and yet they are in your name. How can we understand all this?

Abdoulaye Wade: But the vehicles and the video equipment are mine. There is no PDS vehicle. What I have bought with my own money belongs to me by full right, and therefore I do not have to put it in the name of the party.

WAL FADJRI: When you negotiate with the government, you do not concern yourself with the base level of the party, because you are only interested in a ministerial post. Isn't this charge being made by your adversaries being borne out?

Abdoulaye Wade: Listen! When Abdou Diouf summons me, you think I will convoke the congress to give him an accounting of my discussions? Is that democracy? Let us be responsible men. In July of 1983, for example, when I had a discussion with Abdou Diouf, I reported on it to the National Secretariat and the political bureau. Later, things did not work out. It was in fact agreed that I should discuss the principles with Diouf, while Jean Collin and Fara Ndiaye were to concern themselves with the procedures. But Abdou Diouf was to violate these rules by summoning Fara to discuss matters directly with him.

The second time a national union government was discussed was last June. I was informed of the matter during the night by an emissary, and I discussed it with Serigne Diop, Fara.... It must above all be understood that I would not gain by a national union government, because a ministerial post does not interest me. But the PDS might in the future gain by such a government, as I told the ASD [Association of Senegalese Democrats]. In conclusion, you should know that for me, the Serigne Diop affair is finished.

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CSO: 3419/106

SENEGAL

VISIT OF PARTY OFFICIALS TO GANDOUL ISLANDS REPORTED

Dakar FLASH FAGARU in French Nov 85 pp 19, 25

[Text] A political bureau delegation headed by the secretary general of the party, Abdoulaye Bathily, and including Famara Sarr and Tidiane Mane, among others, visited the Gandoul Islands from 26 to 28 September 1985.

The delegation visited the villages of Dionewar and Niodior, where they received a very warm welcome.

First Legal Meeting

In Dionewar, where the delegation arrived on Thursday, 26 September, and was welcomed by a crowd of party members at the landing stage, the members paid house calls to pass on the greetings of the national leadership to the notables they visited, to party members, sympathizers and the parents of party members. They received a warm welcome everywhere, and the discussions were marked by the greatest sincerity. The meeting organized on Saturday, 28 September, which was the first meeting since the party was legalized, was a great success, despite all of the maneuvers of the gangsters of the PS [Socialist Party] to limit the attendance. The town crier made an appeal to young people for a supposed work campaign at the football field, a women's meeting was hastily organized, etc.

None of these maneuvers prevented the meeting from reflecting the great efforts of consciousness raising, information, agitation and propaganda pursued by the militants throughout the summer vacation. Young people, women, elderly people, everyone attended to hear the views of the LD-MPT [Democratic League--Movement for the Labor Party] on the serious difficulties the country is experiencing and which are reflected in their diet, housing, health and the education of their children. And this is a new discussion for them, a truthful discussion, one in which they are not being told to "mobilize to help me," but rather "mobilize to improve your conditions of life." They understood this message and gave it their support.

Grand Finale in Niodior

Niodior has proved once again that it was and remains the cradle of the party. The political bureau delegation was the focus of very special attention: its

members were escorted by a convoy of canoes to the accompaniment of chants, crowds accompanied them from the landing stage, followed by a halt at a kiosk where the celebration culminated. This was on the morning of Friday, 27 September. And in the afternoon, the meeting was held. It is true that Niodior is accustomed to large demonstrations, but that afternoon, the crowd exceeded what had been customary. There were nearly 1,000 individuals of all ages in Ndingore Square before the delegation arrived. And this crowd swelled to proportions such that an administrative official who had heard the party referred to as a little group confessed that "all Niodior supports the LD-MPT." What can be said in conclusion about this political bureau mission to Dionewar and Niodior? Yet another step has been taken, and to judge by the repercussions, nothing will ever be the same again in the Gandoul Islands.

The LD-MPT will wage the battle today and tomorrow even more than it has in the past to allow the people of the islands to win back their dignity and to guarantee their well-being, despite the pressures and the intimidation campaigns which the regime will not fail to launch.

These people who listen to the secretary general of the party understood him and accepted him.

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CSO: 3419/104

SENEGAL

### NEED FOR THIRD WORLD UNITY URGED

Dakar WAL PADJRI in French 25 Oct-8 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Sidy Lamine Niass: "Strengthening Unity"]

[Text] Do we have the right to remain divided? Do we have the right to allow private interests to prevail, when the general interests which our independence represents for all and our survival are the target of all kinds of aggression? Today imperialism (on all sides) no longer knows any frontiers. In those places where it does not act directly, its armed branches are responsible for carrying out their base maneuvers. Wherever we, the oppressed of the Third World, find ourselves, our freedoms are threatened. As if with an evil pleasure, moreover, both America and Israel took pains to remind us of it through the raid against the Palestinians, in Tunis, and in the subsequent developments.

Our lack of will to react is reflected every day in the perpetuation of the hateful system of apartheid sustained by the West, in the endless efforts of the Palestinians to win back their territory, in the explosion of centers of tension in Latin America or the Far East, etc. Today being allied means nothing, for there is no alliance solid enough to resist the logic of imperialist domination, or its efforts to divide in order to conquer. It has always been thus. One could go back to Rome and ancient Greece. Closer to us, the colonizing France and Great Britain confirmed it, before the USSR and America took up the torch.

The better to sow terror and to use force with a justification in good conscience, the victims are now transformed into "terrorists" to be combatted. Thus the door opens on all kinds of excess at a time when the oppressor converts the oppressed into tyrants, in order to give his campaign of extermination and destabilization an "acceptable" facade.

However, only those who want to be duped need be. The adversary is always the same, his action is unchanging and the consequences of it are predictable. Today, beyond any chauvinistic nationalism or narrow patriotism, of succeeding in establishing together, in sincere unity, the economic, social and political difficulties, the military attacks, etc., heaped one upon another to weaken the vulnerable nations that we are. The cadres for unity which already exist

are thus not for the purpose of dividing still further, but strengthening, if necessary, beyond the continental level.

The Arab must no longer be alone in his struggle, or the African, the Latin American as well, or the Asiatic, in short, the oppressed everywhere. Africa cannot resolve the question of apartheid itself. The Arab people, without broad support, could never help the Palestinians return to their homes. The Nicaraguans, left to their fate, will not long be able to resist Yankee pressure. Thus it is time to extend a hand, to make of all the battles for freedom in the Third World one single battle.

At such times, indifference is suicidal, as is absolute confidence in a pacifist attitude of waiting. Diplomatic struggle is an absolute necessity. But it is notorious that freedom is no longer acquired thanks to debates on international rostrums. It is through unflinching will and one's own force (armed) that real freedom is won in the present situations of domination.

Aiding those who are oppressed to liberate themselves is hardly a humanitarian project in only one direction. It is a vital necessity for us all. Like freedom, oppression is contagious. For either one, it takes but a little shove to make it spread.

5157  
CSO: 3419/104

SOMALIA

## ASSESSMENT OF CRAXI VISIT

Verona NIGRIZIA in Italian Oct 85 pp 18-19

[Article by Germano Grassivaro "Developing Underdevelopment"]

[Text] Our Prime Minister Craxi's visit in Somalia (20-22 September) occasions a few observations about our former colony.

In recent years none of the various press reports about Somalia has conveyed the spirit of this country. That should not be ascribed to the inexperience of journalists or cameramen, but to the fact that this country does not want or will not allow itself to be discovered because, in its turn, it does not want or is unable to trade the essential lines of its path toward that something which we might call development; because it does not want or is unable to reflect on whether or how the living conditions of its own people are changing; because it does not want or is unable to recognize that (mainly because of foreign assistance) the individual person is changing, without any plan, the standard of his existence. This not wanting to, or not being able to, is certainly a contributing cause, if not the sole cause, of the not very promising current situation in Somalia.

### In Tow

If, as I have said, this country can not be described, but only experienced (and even after a prolonged "experience" one cannot claim to know it) there nevertheless are facts about overall situations which lead many to be convinced that Somalia has for some time been living on foreign assistance; and it has been, and continues to be, corrupted by the latter; and the country lacks the will needed for development; by that is meant the will to think, plan, manage, and implement actions which could give hope for a better future.

Over the course of time the rain of dollars on this land was invested in a wide range of projects which for the most part either never came into being or had a very short life, and to today's observer their effects resemble lunar landscapes, or remains of ancient installations which man had to leave suddenly in order to seek better living conditions elsewhere.

And yet at the time of African independence Somalia started out with an advantage over the other countries of that continent since its population had

all the characteristics needed to come together in what we call a state: language unity; religious unity, substantial ethnic unity.

How then can one explain this absurd reality whose effect was not only the wasting of resources but also (and this is much more serious) a considerable deterioration in social relations? Indeed, when one analyzes the situation, foreign assistance not only failed to trigger development, it caused an extensive decline along with an equally rapid and inexplicable concentration of riches in the hands of a few. Thus people who were poor not only became poorer, they became hopelessly poor: poor people who could not indulge in corruption and thus they have become frustrated poor, without dignity, and who in the perhaps not very distant future will become the angry poor.

#### Who Is To Blame?

Who is responsible for this state of affairs? Is it Somalian leaders jealous of their prerogatives who have made erroneous decisions? Is it those persons (non-Somalians) who, holding the "aid purse strings," have influenced Somalian decisions to their exclusive advantage? Or rather has a mechanism of mutual political and economic advantage been set in motion, where, as the facts show, the term development was used in agreements as a mere word, not as an objective for actions?

The questions remain unanswered. To these questions is added another equally legitimate one, which some people believe would, if resolved, provide the key to explain also the previous ones. Indeed, can the culture of the Somalian people, which places "noble shepherds" who disdain manual labor (and they constitute the majority) at the highest levels of the social scale, accommodate "the change?" That is, can the Somalian people accept sacrifices, including physical sacrifice, needed to bring about, with appropriate and clear assistance, the development required to attain at least an adequate self-sufficiency?

By vocation, by temperament, and by character, the Somalian tends toward the "third sector" (commerce and services) but obviously the resources and the country's current productive structure does not permit envisaging Somalian development based on developing the third sector. Neither can available emigration—a transitory phenomenon—find an easy and consistent welcome abroad and contribute to the economy, if it became a regular economic activity.

The current climate of Somalia shows fatigue, widespread skepticism, (often in the public sector) silence and lack of information. As others have also pointed out, the clarity needed as a foundation for this country's credibility abroad is lacking.

Perhaps the greatest difficulty of all is just that; nevertheless, international development assistance (which Somalia objectively requires) ought to help Somalia in that direction: contribute to making it credible.

Credible Assistance?

Today, in one way or another, a mound of rice, more or less free, gets to everyone. Yet, in ways that are unclear, many are enriching themselves excessively and are investing their money abroad, not in Somalia. Therefore, it cannot be said today that foreign assistance helps bring about change, and the aid furnished as assistance is not aid, but only serves to prolong the agony.

The prevailing philosophy on the international level is "do what you can by yourself, and we will help you do it, but without your doing it the assistance is useless."

Before asking Somalia to be credible we ought to ask ourselves if our kind of development assistance in this country has been and is credible.

So far as I am aware, that chapter still remains to be written.

9772/12859  
CSO: 3429/3

SWAZILAND

**PRINCE SOZISA DISMISSED AS 'AUTHORIZED PERSON'**

MB170850 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 17 Dec 85 pp 1, 16

[Text] The sacking of the Prince of Gundwini, Prince Sozisa as Authorised Person of Swaziland has now been confirmed. Prince Sozisa's sacking is confirmed in the latest government gazette.

The gazette announcement of the termination of Prince Sozisa's appointment is in terms of the King's Proclamation to the nation of 1973. The termination is with effect from November 1 this year.

The termination order is signed by the Queen Regent.

Prince Sozisa was appointed to the office of Authorised Person--a post which is now defunct--in 1982 after the King's death. He held that position and as chairman of the Liqoqo, which was still then the Supreme Council of State, until he was suspended in the middle of a political storm last year.

The order establishing the office of Authorised Person has since been rescinded along with the supremacy of the Liqoqo. The order announcing the termination was signed by the Queen Regent on November 9.

/8309

CSO: 3400/644

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

FINANCE MINISTER TO PTA POST--The minister of finance, Mr Sibusiso Dlamini, has been elected chairman of the Preferential Trade Area [PTA] Council of Minister. According to a press statement issued by his office today, Mr Sibusiso Dlamini was elected unanimously during a current meeting of the PTA held in Lusaka, Zambia. The meeting, which started on 12 December, is understood to have ended yesterday, but the minister, who is leading a delegation of six, will return home this week. The reason is that today he attended the PTA meeting of bank board governors also taking place in Lusaka. Tomorrow till Thursday he will represent the prime minister at the PTA summit of heads of government. [Text] [Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 16 Dec 85] /8309

CSO: 3400/644

ZIMBABWE

#### FRENCH GOVERNMENT INCREASES TECHNICAL AID

Harare THE HERALD in English 7 Dec 85 p 5

[Article: "French Technical Aid now up to \$1,5 Million"]

[Text] The French government has launched a programme of technical co-operation with Zimbabwe worth about \$1,5 million since 1981, France's Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Patrice de Beauvais, said yesterday.

That was why the French government had made the technical training department get 35 percent of the funds. Rural development was the French government's main concern.

The French government cherished Zimbabwe's view of trusting the masses by giving them the necessary support through a technical popularisation of a fair guarantee of fair prices.

Presenting four tractors and agricultural equipment to be used by four Chiweshe co-operatives, the ambassador said Zimbabwe's procedure of developing rural areas' farming programmes was like that of the French.

The method used by the Zimbabwean Government through organisations like the village development committee, farmers' clubs and representations of Agritex in the districts was what France cherished, said the ambassador.

Receiving the equipment the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Rural Resettlement, Dr Swithun Mombeshora, said it was important that all machinery and equipment imported into Zimbabwe be carefully tested.

Zimbabwe manufactured a wide range of equipment and any introduction of new equipment had to be based on the understanding that there had to be a transfer of technology resulting in local manufacture with a benefit to the communal farmer.

Cde Mombeshora said communal farmers had responded well to knowledge of the research, extensive advice and provision of credit. Further improvement in the productivity of the communal farmers would come from the appropriate technology.

The four Chiweshe communal farmers' co-operatives were given four tractors, a truck for supervision and another for maintenance worth about \$184,000. A workshop being build and equipped at the Nzwimbo growth point in Chiweshe was expected to cost about \$35,000.

ZIMBABWE

TEACHERS TO TRAIN IN CUBA

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 85 p 13

[Article: "1,200 Teachers to Train in Cuba"]

[Text] Zimbabwe and Cuba have agreed on a teacher training programme for 1,200 Zimbabwean students to take a five-year, highly specialised Bachelor of Education degree in Cuba from next year.

The Minister of Education, Cde Dzingai Mutumbuka, told newsmen in Harare yesterday that about 400 students would initially leave the country for Cuba for the course which starts in September next year.

Cde Mutumbuka recently returned from Cuba where he studies the Cuban educational system as a follow-up to the recent visit there by the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe.

Cde Mutumbuka held talks with the Cuban leader, President Fidel Castro, and his Cuban counterpart.

The teachers would be trained in technical subjects, he said, adding that the programme would help alleviate the shortage of teachers in the country, particularly at secondary school level.

"The number of students can be increased over a period of time,"

Students selected to go for the training will be taught Spanish from February next year before leaving for Cuba in July or August to complete the language course before starting their degree course in September.

"Along with the students will go some teacher trainers from our teachers' training colleges."

If the principal of a college was a Cuban, his deputy would be a Zimbabwean and vice-versa. Cubans would come to teach at local teachers' training colleges to bolster the teaching of technical subjects next year.

The minister disclosed that there were plans to build another teacher training college in Chinhoyi similar to Belvedere Teacher Training College.

The Chinhoyi college would concentrate on technical subjects and students would be taught by both Zimbabwean and Cuban lecturers to speed up the training of secondary school teachers where the need was greater.

He said Zimbabwe had been impressed by Cuba's educational system since it was the first developing country to wipe out illiteracy.

In Cuba education was free and compulsory up to Form 3 and there were also education programmes for workers throughout the entire island.

Schoolchildren spend 45 days in the rural areas doing agricultural work with their teachers, thereby contributing to the economic development of the country.

In selecting students for the Cuban degree course, the Government would consider five good O levels, good character references and a commitment to education. "We do not want demagogues," Cde Mutumbuka said.

/12851

CSO: 3400/684

ZIMBABWE

### PACT OPENS DOORS TO SOVIET AID PROJECTS

Harare THE HERALD (Business) in English 5 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] The signing of an agreement on economic and technical co-operation between the USSR and Zimbabwe this week during the visit to Moscow by the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, paves the way for Soviet involvement in development projects in Zimbabwe.

According to Novosti Press Agency, the involvement will take place through the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations (SCOFER), a special government agency established in 1957 and which is today involved in about 70 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America in about 3,240 projects. Of the latter, 1948 are already operational.

The overall cost of supplies of complete plant and other equipment shipped by SCOFER so far is about US\$14.5 million.

Novosti reports that in its co-operation programmes with developing countries, the Soviet Union pays particular attention to key industries, which receive nearly 80 percent of the total aid provided.

Credits are granted at preferential terms with soft interest rates and comfortable payment periods. Normally, the credits are repaid either through the goods manufactured at the Soviet-assisted projects, or by traditional exports, with little or no hard currency involved.

SCOFER has so far completed 140 projects in sub-Saharan Africa with another 180 under construction while several thousand local workers have been trained on construction sites or on the projects themselves. In addition, about 20,000 engineers and technicians from Africa have been trained at Soviet higher and specialised educational institutions.

Soviet assistance has tended to concentrate on creating enterprises in such key areas as energy, power supplies and heavy industries. The biggest project of this kind in sub-Saharan Africa is the full-cycle iron-and-steel works at Ajaokuta, Nigeria. The first stage, to be completed by 1990, will produce 1.3 million tonnes of steel annually, while provision has been made for further expansion to 6 million in the next decade.

Other facilities built with Soviet aid include a cement factory and tractor-assembly plant in Ethiopia; car and farm machinery repair factories in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea; diesel power plants for rural electrification in Guinea, Zambia, Mali and Sudan; geological surveying in several countries; construction of a bauxite mining company in Guinea; and various agricultural projects.

/12851

CSO: 3400/683

ZIMBABWE

#### DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR MANICALAND

Johannesburg THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 85 p 5

[Article: "\$4m for Development Plan in Manicaland"]

[Text] The Manicaland Development Association will spend more than \$4 million on a three-year development plan to be launched in January next year.

The plan aims at improving the socio-economic well-being of the people in the province's rural areas and will start in Zimunya-Marange and Chimanimani districts.

Novip, a Norwegian donor agency, has already pledged half of the amount needed, while the Dutch government, through its ministry of overseas development co-operation is to provide the other half.

The plan was made as a response to the needs of the people following a survey in the province.

The plan's main objective is to redress the imbalance of development projects between the north and the south of the province.

The plan will ensure a more equitable distribution of development projects and resources throughout the province.

Formed in 1980, through the joint efforts of the Zanu (PF) Manicaland provincial leadership, the association's aim is to initiate and accelerate through donor funding, the social and economic development of grassroot communities throughout the province.

The organisation also intends to prepare grassroot communities mentally and economically, to make them creative and resourceful to achieve self-reliance, thereby complementing Government efforts of rural development.

The formation of the organisation is a result of the suffering endured by people in the province during the liberation war and the enthusiasm shown by the people to launch development projects.

The plan will also serve for proper planning and implementation of projects which the communities themselves can manage to run in terms of size, technique and cost.

The organisation is involved in running collective stores, women's centres, play centres and the Chitepo Agricultural Centre.

One of its functions is to form co-operatives, create income-generating projects, provide credit facilities to groups of poor farmers and provide training in management skills.

/12851

CSO: 3400/683

ZIMBABWE

MINISTER LAUDS LIBYA'S HELP

Bulawayo THE SUNDAY NEWS in English 8 Dec 85 p 11

[Text] The Minister of Transport, Cde Herbert Ushewokunze, has described himself as the archbishop of politics and the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, as the Pope.

He said this in a speech at the launching of the Zimbabwe-Libya People's Friendship Society, on Friday in Harare.

The Minister said the friendship between Libya and Zimbabwe had been cultivated over many years and that it had therefore stood the test of time.

"Libya was one of the most ferocious supporters of Zimbabwe during our liberation struggle.

"Libya's consistent anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-racist stand was not only shown on the diplomatic front but also in the material support it gave to the country's (Zimbabwe) fighting forces and in the training received by the freedom fighters on Libyan soil.

"The creation of a Libya-Zimbabwe Friendship Society is a clear indication of the strong ties that exist between our two countries," Cde Ushewokunze said.

The Minister added: "Our common experiences as former colonised and exploited peoples give us a common perspective on world problems and solutions to these problems.

"I am confident that through this society we in Zimbabwe will be better educated about the developments in Libya and the Libyans will in turn become better informed about developments in Zimbabwe."

He added that Zimbabweans were keen to learn how the Jamahiriya had managed to mobilise the country's masses for development efforts and also the leading role that the party had taken in these developments.

Cde Ushewokunze urged the people to create an atmosphere in the society which would result in frank exchange of information and ideas.

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CSO: 3400/683

ZIMBABWE

#### SWEDISH CO-OP CENTER ASSISTANCE PRAISED

Bulawayo THE SUNDAY NEWS in English 8 Dec 85 p 7

[Text] The Swedish Co-operative Centre's policy of assisting developing countries is commendable because their development work is targeted towards the poor grass-roots level.

This was said by the vice-president of the National Farmers' Association of Zimbabwe, Cde Albert Kumalo.

He was speaking after returning from a recent study tour of Sweden undertaken by a delegation of six farmers at the invitation of the Swedish Co-operative Centre (SCC).

Cdr Kumalo said the SCC worked through the relevant organisations of Zimbabwe, through the policies of this country, through the systems and objectives of the organisation, and no conditions were laid down for the development assistance.

The delegation found that the Federation of Swedish Farmers was well-organised to serve its members. The organisation's activities were geared to develop and assist members.

The Federation of Swedish Farmers' agricultural activities ranged from price negotiation, preparation, co-operatives to serve members on input and marketing co-operative banks for credit facilities and banking, agricultural machinery organisation for members, to legal advisory service and organisation to slaughter, canning, and processing of farmers' agricultural products.

Cdr Kumalo said the formation of consumer co-operatives with branches all over the country set a high standard and efficiency to serve Sweden's householders. The strong co-operatives movements had reduced handling costs.

"The impression of the delegation after the study tour is that there are several areas where further co-operation between the SCC and the National Farmers' Association could be added.

"Besides what is already in the project plan, we will point out the following items:

--In developing countries, if development programmes are to succeed, give the rural person education and training so as to be aware of what he is supposed to do;

--There is need for the National Farmers' Association to have a farmers' college to provide leadership courses, co-operative courses and book-keeping courses.

While in Sweden the delegation visited consumer co-operatives and found they set high standards for excellency and efficiency and profits were shared in proportion to their annual retail purchases. About half of the Swedish households were members of 150 regional co-operative societies.

The delegation also visited a co-operative bank which was responsible for giving credit to farmers. This was a provincial bank where societies in three provinces are members of the bank. Also visited was an insurance company started by farmers and had about 85 percent of the farmers' insurances.

"We also visited Farmek, a slaughter livestock operation which is an organisation with 20,000 members covering 10 provinces in the slaughter of cattle, pigs and sheep.

"Small societies came together and formed this large organisation which is processing the store meat for over one and half million people."

The Swedish Co-operative Centre's main efforts in Zimbabwe have been directed towards information, and recruitment of members of the farmers' organisations and the farmer leaders' training programme.

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CSO: 3400/683

ZIMBABWE

**HERALD COMMENTS ON RSA'S 'INVASION THREAT'**

HB040734 Harare THE HERALD in English 29 Nov 85 p 14

[Editorial: "Invasion Threat"]

[Text] Zimbabwe has stated time and again that it resolutely supports the struggle being waged by the African National Congress ANC, the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] and other assorted groups striving to free South Africa from the grip of racist gangsters. There can be no apology for our principled stand.

But Zimbabwe has also made it abundantly clear that it will not provide bases for the ANC or PAC freedom fighters. Despite our emotional support and commitment to the liberation struggle in South Africa, we have remained true to our word that we will not provide bases here.

We have made it abundantly clear that our support to the liberation movements will be channelled through the Organisation of African Unity. We have also kept our word on this.

So it was shocking to hear Pretoria threatening to invade our country. The racist murderers claim that landmine explosions which occurred in the northern Transvaal this week were planted by guerrillas who fled afterwards into Zimbabwe.

No evidence has been offered for this flimsy claim. But it has given the Pretoria bullyboys an excuse to intimidate Zimbabwe by threatening to send their trigger-happy troops into our country in alleged hot pursuit.

On previous occasions the Pretoria boys have manufactured stories about guerrillas being in neighbouring black-ruled states so they could justify their murderous intrusions into the weaker countries. Such fabrications were used for the aggression that the beleaguered regime undertook into Lesotho, Botswana, Angola and Mozambique.

It is quite clear that South Africa wants to divert attention from its mounting economic and political difficulties by finding an external scapegoat.

Zimbabwe seems to have been selected for this. The Pretoria outlaws have sponsored banditry within our country. But they have failed miserably in their attempts to destabilise Zimbabwe.

They seem to have decided that the only way to intimidate Zimbabwe and stop us from supporting international economic sanctions against Pretoria is by naked intimidation. If we refuse to be cowed then the message is that Pretoria will invade us.

Our support for the just freedom struggle to our south is based on principles and self-interest. For as long as the minority clique continues in power, buttressed by its army and police, then so long will our own independence remain fragile.

We need a South African Government that is supported by the majority of its people, that is just and democratic, that is non-racial and that is governed by the rule of law.

The present regime is racist, illegal, illegitimate and terroristic. It is rotten to the core and must collapse because it has no popular underpinning.

But as the racists become more desperate they start casting around for someone to vent anger and frustration on. Nothing would please them more than to destabilise Zimbabwe and discredit its policy of national and racial reconciliation.

We hope that South Africa's Western sponsors will discourage Pretoria from the reckless course on which the apartheid monsters seem anxious to embark. Botha and his cronies should look inward and try to settle problems with their blacks instead of behaving like slimy snakes poised for a sneak attack.

/8918  
CSO: 3400/615

SOUTH AFRICA

**MINISTRY DENIES MASSIVE EMIGRATION**

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Dec 85 p 8

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

THE Home Affairs Ministry has exploded as "myth" the increasing volume of media reports about a "chicken run" of South Africans escaping the country as emigrants in the face of the ongoing unrest.

An in-depth analysis of immigration-emigration figures in the Department has revealed that emigration figures are actually running lower than they did between 1961 and 1980.

Moreover, since 1961, the country's net gain has been a total of 580 199 new South Africans — with emigrants totalling 260 040 and immigrants 840 239.

In the first eight months of this year 7 246 people emigrated — still some 700 under the total emigration figure for 1984 of 7 955.

The emigration figures for the past four years are lower than those of the previous two decades — and between 1981 and August 1985 a yearly av-

erage of 8 068 people emigrated compared with an annual average of 11 165 a year between 1961 and 1980.

In addition, between 1981 and 1984, a yearly average of 5 945 people who had emigrated returned to the Republic.

In the first nine months of 1985 the overseas offices of the Department of Home Affairs received 76 580 written inquiries from possible prospective immigrants.

More than 31 000 interviews were conducted.

Sources in the Department admit that political uncertainty is a factor in the emigration figure, but claim that the economic situation is a far bigger reason.

**Salaries**

In addition, many people are known to be leaving — particularly at professional level — because of the offers of salaries at going dollar.

Deutsche Mark or pound rates.

It is known, it is claimed, that many of the people emigrating are doing so on a relatively temporary basis, to be able to get the benefits of these salaries.

According to Mr Wessels Marais, liaison chief of the Department, there is clearly no "frightening" exodus despite depressing reports about a so-called "chicken run" and "brain drain".

In an article in the latest house journal of the Department, "Civitas", he said that, in fact, a comparison of figures showed that emigration in the past four years was far lower than in the previous two decades.

### Counter

He said that a "balanced" approach to the situation was necessary, particularly to counter "a spirit of defeatism" that was blowing through the country like a winter wind.

Emigration figures varied in every country due to any of a variety of circumstances, he said.

For instance in the 1970s in South Africa it at times reached a peak of 25 000 — particularly in 1977 — which made the emigration factor of the 1980s, at an average of 8 068, not a factor to give rise to excessive concern.

Reports had stated that inquiries at foreign embassies — such as that of the US had reached some 50 a day. But an inquiry did not mean that a person was leaving the country.

For instance, South Africa's overseas offices had received 76 580 written inquiries this year up to September — but experience had taught that only about one in every 10 actually resulted in an active emigration.

The Department did not deny that the unrest and rioting had played a role, but the economic factors — such as unemployment, freezing of posts, increasing bankruptcies and better social and unemployment benefits in other countries — also played a major role.

In addition, the South African situation was being used to their own advantage by overseas firms — particularly those employing professionals — to lure away workers.

"Good salary offers from overseas are a definite bait today," he said. "And you will always find that people are prepared to move house even if only for the short term to get the advantage of higher salaries."

Figures clearly proved that South Africa was not a country from which a "chicken run" was taking place, he said.

"We at Civitas (headquarters of the Department) have come to the conclusion that our emigration is due mainly to economic factors."

/12828

CSO: 3400/614

SOUTH AFRICA

RISE OF OFFICIAL LAWLESSNESS EXAMINED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 1 Dec 85 p 33

[Article by Geoff Budlender]

[Text]

IT may seem very strange to talk of human rights during a state of emergency, which has as its basis the removal or suspension of existing rights.

It is often said that the state of emergency can be lifted only when "law and order" have been restored.

There is indeed a crisis of lawlessness in our country. This phrase, "lawlessness", invokes the image of such behaviour out of control — and there have been terrible instances of precisely this sort of conduct.

The state of emergency has, however, both promoted and highlighted another form of lawlessness — official lawlessness.

Possible

When the emergency was announced, it rapidly became clear that it introduced three major innovations into our legal system, which had already been described by earliest lawyers as reflecting a state of permanent emergency because of the security legislation.

First, mass arrests and detentions were made possible by granting the power of detention without trial to every member of the police force, railway police, prison service and army.

Secondly, an attempt was made to remove legal control over the exercise of power by the authorities by attempting to vest the jurisdiction of the courts in

set aside any order or rule issued under the emergency regulations, and by indemnifying State officials against liability for all unlawful acts except those which were proved to be in bad faith.

Thirdly, provision was made for censorship of Press coverage of the emergency. Initially, attempts were made to control the Press through informal arrangements. Now there is direct censorship through the ban on photographic material and the control of access to the affected press.

It did not take great perceptiveness to note that the attempted exclusion of the courts, together with the effects of censorship, would undercut the two key controls on official action — the legal process and public opinion.

It did not take great understanding of human nature to predict that the likely result would be to increase the level and intensity of official lawlessness.

Those who live in the areas most affected — the black townships — confirm overwhelmingly that this has indeed been the result.

It is not only a matter of whether or not detentions are committed, though that is serious enough. Even more fundamental is the day-to-day experience, by ordinary law-abiding citizens, of random and unnecessary violence instigated

and to people only remotely connected (if at all) with the activities the emergency was supposedly designed to curb.

Fundamental

It is true, of course, that there have been terrible acts of violence inflicted from within the townships by people who wish to impose their political will.

To condemn official violence is not to condemn the violence of those opposed to the system.

But we need to remind ourselves that there is, or could be, a fundamental difference. It is the State, above all, which should respect the law: for, if the State ignores the law, why should subjects be expected to act any differently?

To compare the unlawful acts of State officials, who are supposed to act on behalf of all of us, with the unlawful acts of dissident groups is to say that the State, too, is concerned only with power.

This law is irrelevant; it is merely a tool to be used when convenient and disregarded when it is too cumbersome. It should, then, not be surprising when subjects take the same view.

Outside

Lawlessness is not a new phenomenon in the black townships. For reasons which need not be detailed here, the law is not an el-

fective protective presence against ordinary crime in the township.

The crime statistics show this graphically. In addition, officials who administer black lives have such wide discretionary powers that they are often outside the effective control of the law.

The law is not an effective protection against those who have physical or official power.

Seen in this light, the current pattern of lawlessness from all sides is but an extreme manifestation of a condition which is endemic — the rule of power rather than the rule of law.

So what is to be done?

There is no easy remedy for this crisis. There is no magical formula to be elicited, no magical switch to be pulled. The crisis of lawlessness is deep and the process of reversing the trend will inevitably be slow and painful.

## Misconceived

It must start, however, with the reintroduction of government under law, subject to the rule of law. It must start from the proposition that there can be no true or lasting "order" without law or justice.

That is why the call for "law and order" before the lifting of the state of emergency is fundamentally misconceived — there will not be "order" as long as the Government is not seen to be constrained by law and justice.

That is why it is particularly in a crisis, or in a state of emergency, that there is a need to recognise and protect human rights as the only lasting way out of that crisis.

Decades ago, the root cause of the crisis of lawlessness was eloquently described by Mr Justice Louis Brandeis in the Supreme Court of the US:

"If the government becomes a lawbreaker, it breeds contempt for law; it invites every man to become a law unto himself; it invites anarchy."

/12826  
CSO: 3400/612

## SOUTH AFRICA

## DEVELOPMENT BOARDS WILL BE ABOLISHED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by Peter Wallington]

[Text]

DEVELOPMENT boards, the chief instrument of control over the lives of all urban blacks, are to be abolished.

Boards such as the West Rand Development Board and East Rand Development Board, and 11 others, are to be phased out once the Regional Services Councils (RSCs) are established next year.

It is believed that the unpopularity of the boards in the black communities — largely because they have administered and implemented "unpopular government policies" — is one of the major factors in their abolition.

A senior government source said the 13 boards were in reality "black RSCs", and there would be no need to retain them once the RSCs were operational.

The Willem Cruywagen sub-committee of the Co-ordinating Council on Local Government, which has been examining the role of development boards once RSCs are established, will meet today to finalise its report. It will be discussed by the council next week.

When the boards are abolished, it is expected that staff and functions will transfer to the RSCs.

Earlier this year, Co-operation, Development and Education Minister Gerrit Viljoen told a meeting of municipal workers in Stellenbosch that major changes were in the pipeline.

At the time he said they would not be phased out but would have to be drastically re-shaped to fit in with the RSCs.

He said also that board staff would have to accept that greater powers would be devolved on the fledgling black local authorities.

Board powers include administering the migrant labour system and permanent residence rights for urban blacks.

Other local authorities which will be affected by the setting up of the RSCs include the Cape Divisional Council, the Transvaal Peri-Urban Board and the Natal Regional and Services Board.

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SOUTH AFRICA

**FIRST RSCS SET FOR MID-1986**

**Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Dec 85 p 3**

**[Article by Peter Wallington]**

**[Text]**

THE first Regional Services Councils (RSCs) will not be established on January 1 next year as originally planned by government, but should be operational by mid-1986.

Director of Constitutional Development Len Dekker said yesterday that January 1 had only been a "target date" and that the RSCs would be implemented gradually rather than at a specific date.

He said the introduction of new taxes to finance the RSCs had been set for July 1 next year.

Furthermore, the Demarcation Board had not yet finalized geographical boundaries for the RSCs.

However, four sub-committees of the Co-ordinating Council on Local Affairs would complete their reports this week, and these would be discussed by the council at a meeting in Cape Town next week chaired by Minister Chris Hani.

A recommendation would then be submitted to government.

The sub-committees were appointed to investigate how a number of other local bodies, including development boards, Transvaal peri-urban boards, the Cape Divisional Council, the Natal Development and Services Board and the Regional Water Services Corporation, would be affected by the implementation of RSCs.

Dekker said RSCs would lead to a rationalisation of the services provided on a local government level.

The RSC Act specifically provided for the transfer of powers, funds and personnel, he said.

Among parties represented on the Co-ordinating Council on Local Affairs are the Urban Council Association of SA (Ucasa), the United Municipal Executive (UME), development boards and the national ad hoc coloured and Indian management committees.

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SOUTH AFRICA

FORMER ENVOY TO U.S. ON NEED TO RESTORE CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT

Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 9 Oct 85 p 111

[Text] Relations between South Africa and the United States have grown tense in recent times. Mr Donald Sole, former South African ambassador to Washington, takes stock of the situation in the accompanying summary of an article in AMERIKAANSE OORSIG (American Digest), a publication of the Institute for American Studies of the Rand Afrikaner University, and makes certain recommendations for improvement.

South Africa's loss of credibility in the eyes of Americans is the most important and also the most disconcerting aspect of the present state of relations between the two countries, writes Mr Donald Sole, former South African ambassador to Washington.

Since President Ronald Reagan's reelection, criticism of South Africa has become more widespread than ever before.

The campaign for disinvestment in states and cities has dramatically increased. By about the middle of June, at least 24 cities and seven states had enacted legislation that anticipates administrators of pension funds withdrawing the shares they hold in American banks and corporations that do business with South Africa.

A crisis in confidence over the policy of constructive engagement has come to exist among Republicans. The South African government's loss of credibility is by far the most important and disconcerting aspect of the present situation, however, for credibility is the key to stable international relationships.

Reasons for the worsening relations include a complete change in the composition of the Congress since President Reagan's inauguration in 1981. The Republican majority in the Senate has shrunk from ten to six, and in the House of Representatives the Democratic majority is increasing. In both houses a two-thirds majority is opposed to South Africa.

Sentiment in the Senate is closely directed at the inter-term elections of 1986, when 22 Republican seats will be contested. The Republicans want to muster more moderate voters, in particular moderate Blacks, behind them.

Democrats have always been against the policy of constructive engagement. And more and more now, Republicans argue that the policy could not accomplish any "perceptible" results. Much more important is the extent to which anti-South Africanism has become the fashion. Americans are most susceptible to such changes.

In the establishment the alleged attack on the Cabinda oil field has had a very significant effect. Whatever the true facts are, what matters in international relations is not so much the facts as the perceptions. And in America the perception is that the scheme was designed to blow up the oil installation and then to ascribe that success to UNITA.

One must not exaggerate the influence that America is able to exert on South Africa, however. In reality it has only a limited influence, not enough to subject South Africa to blackmail. Americans labor under a delusion with regard to their power of influence. They forget all too easily their powerlessness in coping with an island whose population of just a few million lives only 90 miles off their coast. If Americans can do so little about Cuba, they cannot get very far with South Africa, provided that South Africa remains cool-headed.

On the other hand, America is the only potential friend that South Africa has among the great western powers. Although Britain is strongly opposed to economic sanctions because of its own interests, it has still not forgotten the Coventry attack. West Germany is opposed to economic sanctions, also in its own interests, but Chancellor Helmut Kohl takes little or no interest in South Africa. France is traditionally opportunistic concerning South Africa, and under a socialist president it will not hesitate to stab South Africa in the back if by so doing French interests are better served.

Looking toward the American presidential election of 1988, one must not disregard historical precedent. Since American presidents may no longer serve more than two terms, neither the Democrats nor the Republicans could hold the reins of government for longer than two terms. South Africa must thus do everything possible in the next 12 months to promote the only potential friendship that it has.

The most important task of South Africa in the domain of foreign relations is to restore credibility in its foreign policy.

Although it represents a great risk, South Africa should do its best to achieve a breakthrough in the South-West Africa question. It must take the initiative itself and do so on a large scale and in a way that promotes credibility.

Secondly, it must come up with a more effective counterpart to the disinvestment campaign. This can be accomplished by more strongly encouraging foreign investors--in terms of taxation and in other matters: for example, Americans who state the case as they see it; American canvassers who are employed by the private sector; South Africans who have no official ties with the government, such as Captain Mangosuthu Buthelezi; and a shift from emphasizing the effect that disinvestment has on Blacks to the harmful effect it will have on Americans and American interests.

Thirdly, on the home front, stabilization and order must be assured; the standard of living must be improved for everyone; discrimination against people must progressively be eliminated; and equal economic opportunity be created for everyone; all national, ethnic and other groups must be enabled to take part in the decision-making process; and an equitable and impartial role for everyone must be assured in the exercise of political power, not on the basis of one-man-one-vote, but on a foundation that can be worked out in this decade through consensus.

For Americans the four cardinal sins of apartheid, other than the inherent affront it makes to human dignity, are: the compulsory displacement of persons, the fact that policemen fire at demonstrators, as was the case at Uitenhage (Firing at rioters is not criticized), detainments without trial, and deprivation of citizenship (about which President Botha has meanwhile made an announcement).

If such steps are taken, on both foreign and domestic fronts, Mr Sole believes that South Africa will have gone a long way toward normalizing relations with America, and that it will be in a much better position to cope politically with an upswing in Democratic power in 1986 and later.

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SOUTH AFRICA

EDITORIAL NOTES U.S. WILL LOSE IF WAR OF SANCTIONS SUCCEEDS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Oct 85 p 10

[Editorial by Dewie: "How Far Will Sanctions Press upon South Africa? One More Urgent Reminder"]

[Text] The folly of imposing sanctions on South Africa is recognized not only by the Thatcher government; leading foreign commentators also understand that the malicious intentions of the Western nations may backfire on them.

One of these commentators is Paul Johnson, journalist and author of the highly acclaimed book, *The History of the Modern Times*, who wrote an informative article in the American periodical, *COMMENTARY*, called "The Race for South Africa."

Absurdity

Johnson looks upon the disinvestiture campaign in America as an "economic war of attrition" which offers a first-class example of the power of political propaganda.

For, he reasons, the very fact that the wealthiest nation in the world is deliberately striving to destroy what is basically a developing nation is inhumanly absurd.

This all might still make sense if the US could derive an economic or political advantage from destroying the South African economy.

Just the opposite is true, however, for the US has nothing to gain, but a great deal to lose, if disinvestiture causes any serious harm.

Johnson writes that the success of propaganda in the US is due to the fact that it is founded on the false supposition that South Africa is a uniquely moral evil--whereas in fact it is a typical African nation.

Common to all countries in Africa are certain factors such as population explosion, racial problems of great magnitude, discrimination between groups, migration into cities, measures taken against squatters by security forces and a dominant ideology.

What makes South Africa different from the rest of Africa is that it is a wealthy (and let us add a much coveted) nation, with a highly developed mining industry that has become the nucleus of a modern economy.

What Johnson does not mention is that South Africa also draws the fire of critics because it is blamed for having a white and therefore an Afrikaner government in office.

#### A "Dead" Ism

That is no longer true, of course. In recent years or so South Africa has received very little credit for the fact that it has taken Coloreds into parliament. That is most often brushed aside as being of very little importance.

Furthermore, South Africa, in contrast to the rest of the continent, is moving toward greater democracy. For this, too, there has been very little recognition.

Assertions that such reforms are "purely cosmetic" are proven false by the ANC extremists, who do all in their power to murder or terrorize Coloreds who take part in them. Their participation in government reforms is greatly feared.

There is strong evidence that South Africa is moving away from the apartheid ideology, and Johnson expresses the conviction that "Apartheid" may be "dead and officially buried" within five years. Thus South Africa will become the first African nation to recognize that its "ism" does not work, and this may then have a salutary effect on neighboring nations.

Against that background there is a school of thought which maintains that the disinvestiture campaign may misfire. Economic sanctions are notoriously ineffective against a strong modern economy and may ultimately even strengthen the South African government and its economy.

If the sanctions do succeed, the Afrikaners may simply be driven back into their lager [defensive maneuver of the Boers in which covered wagons formed a circle against the enemy], and thence into the arms of Dr Treurnicht and the Conservative Party.

Of course this is an open question. Another tendency is now being observed; namely, that people are falling in more and more behind the NP, because the isolation route advocated by Treurnicht will head us so clearly down the path to self-destruction. The more isolated we are, the poorer we shall be.

One movement that might benefit from the successful application of sanctions, especially through the "revolutionary consciousness" resulting from massive unemployment, is the ANC, which in Johnson's judgment no longer considers reform and a negotiated settlement important, but prefers a "solution" achieved by violent means.

The ANC is involved in a race against those who want to build a system of multiracial power-sharing, and this violence-oriented movement wants to eliminate moderate Coloreds before they can be assimilated into a reforming government.

**What Does the West Want?**

Johnson closes with the prediction that, if the black extremists win, South Africa will be faced with a future of continued and increasing violence.

One must add that South Africans in that case are fearful not only of black-white violence. There is also a real possibility of long-lasting wars between Blacks and Blacks, a phenomenon that was not unknown in the earlier history of this nation.

The moderates who are now afraid to stick their necks out must ask themselves what worse fate the future perhaps holds for them, if they do not contribute in taking effective measures.

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SOUTH AFRICA

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES CALL FOR SALARY INCREASE

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 30 Oct 85 p 13

[Text] Pretoria: A delegation from the Union of State Employees (VSA) met yesterday noon with Mr Eli Louw, minister of administration and economic counseling services in the office of the national president, to discuss a possible salary increase for state employees.

Dr Colin Cameron, president of the VSA, replied to questioners that the delegation had mentioned a certain percentage of increase in their petition. At this stage, however, no figures can be released, but the percentage being requested is under the inflation figure, he said.

The discussions with Mr Louw are pursuant to the same kinds of talks that the VSA held last week with the administration commission.

They originated from a decision that was taken in September at the union's annual meeting, to enter into negotiations with the government concerning a general salary adjustment for state employees, differentiated according to professions. The figure mentioned at this annual meeting was 12 percent.

### "Profitable"

The mandate was also given that the government be asked to restore next year the full service bonuses for state workers, which had been cut by a third this year.

According to Dr Cameron, the talks held yesterday noon were a "profitable and good dialog." The delegation got the impression that the minister is not unsympathetic to their cause and does understand the situation in which state employees find themselves.

He is convinced that the government will review the union's petitions objectively. One must remember, however, that the economic circumstances are a factor that has to be reckoned with.

The target date for a potential salary increase is 1 April of next year. But Dr Cameron does not expect any pertinent announcement to be made until after the minister of finance has released his budget.

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SOUTH AFRICA

## DISQUIET EXPRESSED AT CAMPAIGN FOR TOTAL BOYCOTT OF CLASSES

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 1 Dec 85 p 21

[Article by Jon Qwelane]

[Text]

DEEP disquiet is being expressed in black communities about widespread reports, taken seriously, that there will be a campaign for a total boycott of school classes throughout next year.

The boycott campaign is intended to mark the 10th anniversary of the Soweto riots and is designed further as a slap in the face for the Johannesburg Centenary celebrations.

Education officials at the highest levels are aware of the rumblings, but do not take them seriously.

However, many worried black parents do — and are already making applications for their children at schools outside the urban areas.

It is not clear who is behind the call for a class-less 1986, but community leaders have launched a campaign to encourage the children to return to their classrooms next year.

From different sources it ap-

pears that the call for a total boycott next year was mistakenly confused with that to boycott the 1986 Johannesburg Centenary Celebrations.

Among the groups which have called upon residents to ignore the threatened boycott

campaign are the Azanian Students Movement, the Azanian People's Organisation, the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee and the Community Support Committee (Coco) — which called for the boycott of the celebrations and is already campaigning for a mass stayaway by black residents.

A spokesman for the education department in Bophuthatswana said applications had already been made, but there was little hope that children from the urban areas would be admitted to most of the homeland schools because of overcrowding.

"As it is, we cannot cope with the great numbers of Bophuthatswana children. Accommodation is our big problem. We try to build classrooms at a fast rate but every year the intake of

children increases," he said.

The Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said his schools were open to all children from all areas of South Africa — just as they were in 1976 when "I was the only black leader who kept schools open to Soweto children."

"We never discriminate against children in our schools from any part of the Republic. Admissions are done by principals on the principle of merit and first come, first served."

He said it was a pity that the Government had failed to implement the recommendations of the De Lange Commission. "There can never be a solution to this problem until black children have exactly the same educational opportunities as children of other race groups and until education is financed at the same rate per head without discrimination based on race. This ideal situation can only take place when we have a unified department of education."

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SOUTH AFRICA

CRISIS FACING BLACK EDUCATION EXAMINED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 1 Dec 85 p 21

[Article by Jon Qwelane and Melanie Gosling]

[Text]

ONGOING talks on improving the quality of black education have been taking place during the past few weeks.

The talks are taking place against the background of persistent complaints from black teachers and educationists that blacks receive inferior tuition.

Equally persistent are Government claims that blacks are now receiving equal education. And, as reported below, officials point to a number of major measures that have been taken to improve the situation.

The meetings, in Pretoria and Johannesburg, are between black community leaders and senior members of the Government including, Mr Sam de Beer, Deputy Minister of Education and Training.

A plea was made during one of the meetings for the authorities to consider opening all schools to all races, but this was not considered.

Those who had talks with the Minister were members of the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee (SPCC) and were elected at a public meeting attended by more than 2 000 parents concerned about the careers of their children.

The SPCC — among its members are educationists Mr Hamilton Dlamenze, Mrs Pinkie Mohajane and Mr Eric Molobi, and community leaders Dr Nthato Motlana, Mr Isaac Mogase and Mr Vusi Khanyile of the Soweto Civic Association — was delegated to tell the Minister that every parent was anxious that children should return to their desks immediately and that examinations be temporarily deferred.

The problem can be traced back to the advent of "Bantu Education".

As an SPCC member put it: "Separate education can never be equal."

As predicted by many leaders and educationists, the introduction of Bantu Education saw a rapid decline in educational standards.

There were several reasons for this, many of which are still there.

Then, as now, it was not compulsory for any black child to attend school.

- The cost of compulsory uniforms, books and school fees made it difficult for many black parents to send their children to schools.
- The huge disparity in Government subsidies for black and white pupils made matters difficult. Today, according to Mr Diamlenze, national secretary of the African Teachers Association of South Africa, the gap in subsidies remains huge: R214 is spent on each black pupil while R1 284 is spent on each white.
- Overcrowding was a major problem and the teacher-pupil ratio in classrooms was high, with a teacher sometimes having to cope with a class of up to 60. This meant there was little or no time to concentrate on slower children.
- Inadequately qualified teachers were, then and now, a major problem. Because many of the teachers were new products of Bantu Education, they could teach nothing except what they had been taught — which fitted neatly into the Government's design.
- Often, then and now, both parents had to work

and no-one was left at home to enforce discipline and see to it that children went to school regularly. The result was a growing dropout rate.

● Many qualified teachers, including Desmond Tutu, now Bishop of Johannesburg, quit teaching rather than operate under the new system; and

● Mother-tongue tuition up to Standard 6 became the norm with the introduction of Bantu Education. Immediately after that children had to switch to one of the official languages as a medium of instruction for the next five years — three years in Junior Certificate and two in matric.

The problems encountered by the children were enormous and the dropout rate rose higher with the years.

Matters came to a head in 1976 when the Government decided that black children would be taught on a 50-50 basis in English and Afrikaans. This measure was rejected by pupils, teachers and parents alike.

It was pointed out to the

Bantu Education authorities that it was difficult enough teaching children through the medium of one official language which, in any case, was foreign to them. Adding another language, Afrikaans — an unpopular one not least because blacks saw it as the language of the "oppressor" — was seriously compounding the issue.

But the authorities did not listen. Even when children boycotted lessons in their tens of thousands the Government said the compulsory use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction was not the cause. Communists and agitators, the Government said, were behind the class boycotts.

On June 16 1976 some 10 000 pupils from Soweto schools took to the streets in protest, and catastrophe followed. Hector Petersen (13) was the first of 579 blacks to die in the ensuing confrontation which lasted well into 1977.

The Deputy Minister then in charge of black education, Dr Andries Treurnicht, told Parliament that since whites paid

for black education they deserved the the right to call the tune.

The Government closed down black schools, which was a mere formality because after June 16 not many pupils bothered to return to their classrooms.

A few months after that black teachers resigned en masse and a sizeable number have not returned. The 1950s were being relived.

When the dust settled the Government dropped its demand that Afrikaans be a compulsory medium of instruction. The name of the department was changed from Bantu Education to Education and Training and more schools sprang up in the black community.

But the initial grievance remained: black leaders and parents as well as their children remained unconvinced that Bantu Education had been done away with.

All that had taken place, they said, were a few peripheral changes which were largely meaningless.

Student organisations like the Azanian Students Movement, the Azanian Students Organisation and the now-banned Congress of South African Students openly voiced their dissatisfaction with their system of education and called for its total abolition.

The authorities refused to meet the demands and another round of confrontations took place. This scenario has been played and replayed every year since 1978 — with examination results becoming poorer at every sitting.

The National Policy for General Education Affairs Act of 1984 states: "Equal opportunities for education, including standards of education, shall be strived after for every inhabitant of the Republic irrespective of race, colour, creed or sex".

Mr Job Schoeman of the Department of Education and Training (DET) said in Pretoria the Government was committed to improving black education in every way.

"Deliberately to offer the black child an inferior education would be a most foolish step by any Government. In fact it would be suicide. By the year 2020 80 percent of South Africa's population will be black. If 80 percent go down the drain educationally we will all go down together," Mr Schoeman said.

But Mr T W Kambule, a lecturer in mathematics at Wits and previously a headmaster in Soweto for 20 years, believes black education has deteriorated drastically since the 1950s.

"As a result we now have whole generations of educationally malnourished people. The content of the syllabuses is poor and the quality of teachers, most of whom are unqualified, is worse.

"The black education department is run by whites who are constantly defending their system. However their kids don't have to attend the black schools where they claim education is equal to whites."

Professor E Mphahlele, head of African Studies at Wits, believes there has been little change in black education policy from the time of Verwoerd.

"The education authorities are now merely more sophisticated than Verwoerd who used crude, iron-fisted methods. Today the Government makes things appear to be progressive in black education when inside things are still rotten," Professor Mphahlele said.

However, Mr Schoeman points out that, since 1978, the budget for black education has gone up from R143 million to R360 million — an increase of 797 percent.

This, says Mr Schoeman, is a clear indication of the Government's commitment to improving black education.

The department is often criticised because it prioritises

and achievements are measured against First World criteria while it is actually handling a Third World situation with problems which cannot be eliminated overnight. Yet it cannot avoid its duty of providing nothing less than the best possible educational opportunities for blacks."

In the last 20 years the number of blacks at school had increased from 800 000 (8 percent of the black population) to more than 4 million (34 percent).

Mr Schoeman said increased Government expenditure on black education had made it possible to upgrade black education by:

- Introducing in-service teacher-training facilities to upgrade the competency of teachers;
- Introducing management skills programmes for school principals;
- Establishing an investigation into education in the rural areas;
- The introduction of pre-primary classes;
- The building since 1962 of 106 new primary schools, 34 new secondary schools and 3 100 new classrooms at existing schools;
- The provision of free text books;
- The building of 19 technical schools since 1964; and
- Giving cash grants to teachers who complete Unisa courses

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SOUTH AFRICA

**BLACK URBAN EDUCATION FACING TOTAL COLLAPSE**

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 Dec 85 p 6

(Text)

**B**LACK urban education faces a total breakdown in 1986 unless the Government introduces drastic reforms.

This emerged after a week of crisis for education — a week in which the black community was thrown into a panic by wide-spread rumours of a total boycott of classes for the whole of next year and a crackdown on teachers in the Western Cape.

The action against the teachers has been met by equally tough action from students who have vowed to stay away from classes until the Government accedes to a list of demands.

The threat of a year-long stayaway from schools comes on the eve of the anniversary of the 1976 Soweto uprising which left 575 people, mainly students, dead.

**Crackdown**

Now many concerned parents are applying to enrol their children in homeland schools. However a spokesman for the Bophuthatswana Education Department confirmed they have received applications from South Africa for children to attend schools in the homeland, but said there is little hope of

these children being admitted because of overcrowding.

The Government has launched a severe crackdown on dissenting teachers in the Western Cape.

Several teachers who refused to administer examinations have been suspended from their jobs.

And more than 100 have had their pay for November and December withheld as the Department of Education and Culture (House of Representatives) launched an inquiry into their conduct.

The department's hardline attitude has been matched by that of pupils, who have stuck rigidly to a list of demands they say must be met before they will write exams or go back to school.

The implications for education in the Western Cape are extremely serious.

Already top educationists have predicted massive problems next year, with a huge bottleneck of students expected and increased unemployment.

**Guard**

Examinations at coloured schools across the Peninsula have been thrown into chaos with massive boycotts, "disruption squads" active at schools and a large security force presence.

At some schools only a scattering of pupils have written exams, while others have reported a fairly high attendance. Official figures have put the figure at around 50 percent in the Western Cape.

Unofficial sources estimated that 2 500 of the 8 000 matric pupils have turned out on average to write final examinations.

The matric pupils have written under heavy guard at military bases and a show-ground. Standard six to nine pupils have been writing at the schools, and have been subjected to disruption squads smashing windows, setting off fire hoses in classrooms and generally disrupting proceedings.

Several teachers have refused to be involved in the examinations. A member of the Western Cape Teachers' Union said that by early this week 196 teachers had refused to invigilate at examinations.

Eleven had been suspended from their jobs by late this week and more than 100 had their pay withheld.

### Refused

A spokesman for the Department of Education and Culture said a departmental inquiry was being held into the teachers' conduct, and each case would be investigated individually.

He refused to discuss details but said the teachers would be given a fair hearing.

Labour Party sources have indicated that the Department has decided not to "give even an inch" on the education issue.

This follows President Botha's refusal to consider a request by some of the country's foremost academics that the

examinations be postponed to March next year.

The official intransigence has deepened the crisis and this week pupils, representing more than 50 schools, repeated their demands that Government:

### Reinstate

- Lift the state of emergency;
- Remove the army and police from townships;
- Release all detainees immediately and unconditionally;
- End all forms of harassment, threats and intimidation of students and teachers;
- Unconditionally reinstate dismissed, suspended or expelled students and teachers;
- Allow SRCs and PTAs to function without harassment, threats or restrictions;

### Demands

- Unban the Congress of South African Students (Cosas);
- Cancel the present examinations and postpone them to March. "It must be strongly stated that exams in March can only take place if the above demands are met within a reasonable period", read a statement by Student Action Committees representing the schools.

### Support

Obviously the Government is not going to meet these demands and the result will almost certainly be more school boycotts next year and a serious deterioration of the education system.

The United Democratic Front has come

out strongly in support  
of the pupils and teach-  
ers.

Saluted

"The overwhelming  
student view, and one  
that has the whole-  
hearted support of the  
UDF, is that exams are  
a small sacrifice when  
viewed against the  
deaths, shootings, de-  
tentions and ridiculous  
criminal charges against  
friends and family. Stu-  
dents are not going to  
write exams for the sake  
of it," read a statement  
released by UDF in-  
terim organiser Nasirah  
Jaffer, this week.

Mr Jaffer said the  
UDF saluted the stand  
of teachers and said it  
showed a "concern at  
the type and quality of  
education students are  
being fed."

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CSO: 3400/613

SOUTH AFRICA

**TEACHERS MUST SIGN UP WITH HOMELAND OR QUIT**

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by Jo-Anne Collinge]

[Text]

Hundreds of teachers in the Mootse district of the Northern Transvaal — where 120 000 people are to be transferred to kwaNdebele from January — have been told they must sign up under the homeland government or quit teaching in the area, according to community sources.

The ultimatum was delivered at a meeting between teachers and officials of the Department of Education and Training last week, they say. It has placed teachers in the middle of a political tug-of-war between residents and the central Government.

**TWO WEEKS TO FILL IN FORM**

Officials at DET's head office and Northern Transvaal regional office were not available for comment this morning.

Teachers have reportedly been given two weeks to fill in a form to indicate that they want to go on teaching in the area next year. According to the form, anyone who signs will "request to be released on transfer to the Department of Education and Culture, kwaNdebele, with effect from January 1986".

If they stay with the DET they will have to leave Mootse and take a transfer to another area, it is said.

While teachers' names on slips of paper could be taken as an indication that they "voluntarily" agreed to serve kwaNdebele, they were not being offered any written guarantees of job security in return, a community spokesman said.

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CSO: 3400/617

SOUTH AFRICA

POLITICAL ROLE FOR NEW TRADE UNION FEDERATION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 Dec 85 p 8

[Text]

**SOUTH Africa's newest trade union federation has nailed its colours firmly to the mast of worker leadership in the struggle for liberation.**

In a keynote address opening the inaugural congress of the newly formed Confederation of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) at Natal University on Friday night, attended by about 1 200 delegates, observers and supporters, congress chairman Cyril Ramaphosa of the National Union of Mineworkers laid down the principles on which the federation will be based and committed it to an active role in political and community issues.

The federation has a paid-up membership of about 380 000 and claims a signed-up membership of more than 500 000, drawn from a wide range of industries across the economic spectrum.

It has been four years in formation and consists of 35 unions.

Five principles were, after much debate, accepted by participating unions. They are:

- Non-racialism;
- One union, one industry;
- Worker control of the unions;
- Representation on the basis of paid-up membership; and
- Co-operation at national level.

The federation launch was given a militant note at the outset when Mr Ramaphosa announced that a delegation from the National Federation of Workers had been prevented by police from leaving their offices and warned that if they were not allowed to leave it would be decided by the meeting whether to march to the offices and demand their release.

The delegation later arrived.

It was announced earlier this week that the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa) and the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions (Azactu) would not be participating in the federation.

Cusa withdrew from the unity talks in June this year and Azactu attended only one meeting

and withdrew when the core unions insisted on the non-racial principle.

With banners proclaiming "One country, one federation" Mr Ramaphosa said South Africa was going through the severest economic and political crisis in its history. The solutions being offered were not working, the rand kept falling and inflation kept rising.

Through all this the people continue to resist, some townships had become ungovernable and the Government had clearly demonstrated that it was not in control of the country.

"P W Botha has failed to point a direction and it is time that the working class called on him to give up power so that the true leaders can take power," he said.

Trade unions had thought their main concern was the struggle against the bosses and their main area of activity was on the shopfloor, but at the same time that organisations of suppressed people had been growing stronger so had trade unions broadened their areas of concern to contribute to that struggle.

Trade unions had already recognised that industrial issues were political issues and workers had already realised that low wages were not an economic but a political issue.

The struggle of workers could not be divided from the political struggle in the community and workers were fighting for the same goals as the community.

### Liberation

The important question was how trade unions could best contribute to the struggle for liberation.

Up to now the main political task of unions had been to create organisation among workers, worker unity and strong worker leadership.

In the future Cosatu had to act decisively to ensure that workers played a leadership role in the struggle.

The role would be determined by the wider political events, not just trade union issues.

If workers were to win their struggle for liberation they had to win the confidence of other classes and a strata of the ruling class, but if workers entered alliances with other progressive organisations it had to be on terms favourable to workers.

"We must oppose the ungodly pass laws, the migrant labour system and all laws that divide people in South Africa whether by race or sex," he said.

Cosatu would have to pay particular attention to worker education and the role they and unions could play in the wider political struggle.

"It had to be realised that organised workers did not represent the working class but were its most important element.

- The new "super federation" of trade unions could not adequately serve black workers' interests because whites were taking a leading part in it, Mr Norman Middleton, Natal co-ordinator of the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa), said at the weekend.

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SOUTH AFRICA

TRADE UNIONISTS LIVING IN FEAR

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Dec 85 p 9

**[Text]** POLICE have apparently cracked down on trade union leaders and some are believed to have gone into hiding following the launching of the consumer boycott in Pietersburg.

Ms Geraldine Popedi, an administrator of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawa) yesterday claimed she was questioned for several hours by the Security Police about the union's activities and the consumer boycott before she was allowed to go.

Three unionists — Mr Alfred Mokeleng, Saawa's Northern Transvaal organiser, Mr Elias Nong, of the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union (Ceawusa), and Mr Ephraim Lekganyane of Saawa, are worried after Security Police demanded to see them at their offices in Pietersburg this week.

**Hiding**

Several other unionists and members of political organisations, including the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and the United Democratic Front

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(UDF) are in hiding.

The Police Public Relations Division for the SAP in Pretoria said: "We do not see our way clear to comment on routine police investigations. Enquiries take place every day, and you must appreciate that it will be impossible to comment on them all".

The consumer boycott of white-owned shops in Pietersburg was started in November.

Although the organisers of the boycott claim it is gaining momentum, the secretary of the Pietersburg Chamber of Commerce, Mr L Searle, has contended that the boycott has very minimal effects.

Mr Searle said pamphlets were distributed in the area last month, but said members have reported no effect whatsoever.

"Business is slack in the area because of the current economic recession and one is unable to

say it is due to the boycott," he added.

The general secretary of the Black General Workers Union, Mr Harold Madikoto, who was released from detention recently, said police visits to union offices have "almost become our daily bread".

He was detained for 14 days under Section 52 of the Internal Security Act.

SOUTH AFRICA

**ECONOMISTS WARN BOYCOTTS USED AS POLITICAL WEAPON**

Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English 2 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

**[Text]** **BLACK** buying power would be used increasingly as a political weapon, economists warned yesterday.

They were reacting to the call by the Pretoria Boycott Committee to black consumers to boycott white-owned shops from today to January 3.

Thousands of pamphlets have been distributed in the townships around Pretoria to support the appeal.

Pretoria Chamber of Commerce GM Alex de Beer said recently the chamber was deeply concerned at the development, especially as it could have a serious impact on Christmas trade.

Pick 'n Pay chief Raymond Ackerman said the boycott had been devastatingly effective in Port Elizabeth and Cape Town. A temporary truce had been declared in Port Elizabeth, but Cape Town was still in the grip of a boycott.

Ackerman said he knew of 75 small businesses in Port Elizabeth that were

forced to close because of the boycott.

"Unfortunately it is the small businessman who is vulnerable. The big guys can look after themselves. Although hurting, they can survive."

He and other Cape Town businessmen had discussions with black leaders with little effect.

"Unfortunately we cannot eliminate their grievances, and although we have clearly demonstrated our firm stand against apartheid they are unimpressed. They say they are using us, the white traders, as a political weapon. It is discrimination in reverse."

Ackerman estimated that in one Pick 'n Pay store in Port Elizabeth trade was slashed by 40%. In four of his Cape Town stores boycotters had reduced turnovers by between 25% and 30%.

Woolworths divisional executive in Pretoria Henry Kruger said: "This could be serious for the retail trade in Pretoria. Black spending constitutes a major part of our turnover, especially over the Christmas and New Year period."

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SOUTH AFRICA

ASH SECRETARY LOOKS AT POSSIBLE FUTURE OF NATION

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 1 Dec 85 p 20

[Text]

A LOOK into a possible South African future is incomplete without an analysis of the present political situation.

It would be self-deception, particularly for whites, to ignore the gradual merging of black political thinking inside the country. Black political opinion is steadily growing into a radical, uncompromising and cohesive political outlook.

This cohesion is exhibited, among other things, by the almost unanimous rejection of the politics of negotiations as represented by a national convention. Only the politically subservient "black" organisations still believe in it — as the failure of the Convention Alliance clearly proves.

The issue of the transference of power to the indigenous natives of this land, blacks, has recently also become a common thread that runs between the Black Consciousness and Charterist movements and the issue has knitted the two movements together.

Other events, such as the choice of white shops as the target of the consumer boycott, the collective jubilation at Arthur Mayisela's vanquishing of Brian Barouet and the taking of the black uprising to white areas such as Kraaifontein (Cape Peninsula) and the heart of the city of Johannesburg clearly indicate the course of black politics.

Though there is still some intellectual conflict between BC adherents and the Charterists over issues such as the role of whites in the struggle, in practice there is little difference between them at grassroots.

Little wonder then, that one sees the slogan "Mayibuye IAfrika" ("Come back, Africa") being popular with both groups. Neither does it come as a surprise when all whites, irrespective of their political affiliations, are warned not to enter erupting townships.

This is so because every Tom, Dick and Harry knows very well that whiteness, be it that of a rightwinger or a "liberal", represents oppression to the angry black masses, be they BC or Charterist.

On the very same confrontative level, any symbol of white racism and capitalism, whether it is a company delivery van, a bus or a white-owned shop in the ghetto, invariably becomes the target of black anger.

Socialism is undoubtedly close to the hearts of the revolting black youths in such situations. They have assimilated socialist jargon into their community language. For instance, when a white company vehicle is forcibly taken away from its driver, it is said to be be "nationalised" or "repossessed".

However, this is the reality that whites choose to turn a blind eye to.

They adamantly refuse to believe that an anti-racist, socialist Azania is non-negotiable. That is why arch-capitalists such as Tony Bloom and Gavin Reilly went to meet the African National Congress.

There is a pervasive false belief among whites that the South African struggle is a civil dispute. As an example, the uprisings in the Western Cape are depicted as signs of an imminent "civil war".

The truth is that there can never be a civil dispute between the coloniser and the colonised. The white settlers' 333 years of illegal occupation do not automatically legitimise their stay.

The struggle is not merely a struggle against apartheid, whereby the oppressed simply struggle for a place within the capitalist set-up. Blacks are fighting for the destruction of capitalism and the establishment of a socialist republic.

This is the certain future of this country, however disappointing it might sound to white ears.

A socialist Azania is an unavoidable result of the elimination of a capitalist South Africa. This end is non-negotiable, more so with the chief capitalists, who mastermind the super-exploitation of the black working class.

The present volatile political climate favours the attainment of this goal in the very near future.

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SOUTH AFRICA

**CONSUMERS MAKE SACRIFICES TO SUPPORT BOYCOTT**

Johannesburg **THE STAR** in English 21 Dec 85 p 5

**[Text]**

Black boycott organisers have admitted that township prices are much higher than those in large supermarket chains and the boycott therefore meant a huge sacrifice on the part of consumers.

A survey of 12 basic items conducted by *The Star* this week showed large price differences between a Soweto and Johannesburg downtown supermarket.

Although a small Soweto trader compared well with his white counterpart, prices between a township cafe and a large town supermarket were significantly higher. Differences were up to 35 percent in some cases.

Black traders have been asked to cut their prices and this, shopkeepers have pointed out, would be possible only to a limited extent.

With limited warehousing facilities and financial resources, black traders cannot buy in bulk and therefore cannot sell at cut prices.

"Suppliers are demanding that we pay cash for our orders and we simply do not have the financial muscle to do so," said a retailer who did not want to be identified.

He said the problem would be worsened when most suppliers closed for the festive season recess. The Soweto trader had neither room nor money to stockpile

supplies.

**Basic items**

Large chains were able to sell basic items such as bread and milk at below cost while the smaller trader had no choice but to sell at the controlled price.

Even the larger township supermarkets, which have tried to cut their profit margins, have been able to do only to a limited degree.

Furniture and clothing stores are few in Soweto and residents depend almost entirely on white stores for products in these areas.

A survey conducted in Soweto by the University of South Africa's Bureau of Market Research in Soweto found the following buying patterns:

- At least 85 percent of clothing purchases were made in Johannesburg, while only three percent were from township stores.
- At least 91 percent of furniture purchases were made in town while only three percent were from black businesses.
- At least 51 percent of the sales of washing and cleaning products went to white businesses.
- Personal care products and patent medicines were bought almost exclusively from town, with 61 percent going to white business and only 39 percent to black businesses.

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SOUTH AFRICA

UDF BANDS REPORTEDLY TRAINING TO ATTACK INKATHA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Dec 85 p 8

[Text]

AMATIGULU.—Bands of United Democratic Front youth are being trained in neighbouring states to attack not the SA Defence Force but Inkatha members, the KwaZulu leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said here yesterday.

In Lamontville (near Durban) some UDF youths were talking proudly of possessing "pineapples" in reference to handgrenades being made available to them by the external mission of the ANC, he said.

Those over the borders were being taught to "maim, kill and incinerate our people in their houses," he told boys and girls at the annual Amatigulu summer camp.

It was a fact that the UDF had started the violence in the Greater Durban area in August. And, because the UDF had White members and the support of the liberal far-left, Inkatha was being projected abroad as the people unleashing violence.

Chief Buthelezi said he

had been told overseas that it was Inkatha that had attacked Indian people at Phoenix and that Inkatha had destroyed the Gandhi memorial settlement.

"These lies will just not stick," he said.

"We saw our Indian brothers and sisters weeping on our television screens and saying the UDF was responsible for their plight."

Chief Buthelezi pointed out that on November 13 he had received the Nadaraja Award from the Indian community for his contribution towards race relations.

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SOUTH AFRICA

INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT PLAN FOR TRANSKEI

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 7 Dec 85 p 3

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH. — Transkei will join the growing number of homelands splashing out on international airports when the Umtata airport is upgraded, possibly next year, at a cost of R20 million.

This was confirmed by the homeland's Secretary-General of Transport, Mr Max Nkungu, who said about five developers, some of them foreign, had expressed interest in the K D Matanzima Airport contract. He declined to name the developers.

Asked how the project would be financed, Mr Nkungu said this was the responsibility of the Transkei Department of Finance, which might get a loan from the Development Bank in Pretoria.

He hoped that an allocation for the project would feature in the homeland's budget to be tabled at the next session of the Transkei Legislative Assembly about April next year.

Mr Nkungu said Pleassey — a British company specializing in airport installation and navigation aids — had conducted a feasibility study at the 10-year-old Umtata airport and produced sketch plans which would be made available to prospective tenderers if funds were raised.

Asked which airlines, if any, were likely to fly jets to Umtata, Mr Nkungu said he did not know because none had been approached yet. "But they would be welcome. SAA might also land here."

He argued that an international airport in Transkei was justifiable in the long term, judging by current passenger statistics.

The managing director of Transkei Airways, Mr Maurice Pike, said the corporation's projected passenger statistics for 1986/87 were 10 000. Last month a record 1 567 passengers had been transported by Transkei Airways, he said.

The corporation operates a 44-seater Hawker Sidley and two 11-seater Beachcraft in 26 flights weekly between Umtata, Johannesburg and Durban.

Mr Pike said the airline was not considering purchasing bigger aircraft, but would increase the frequency of its services "if we continue to grow, and there is every indication that we will".

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SOUTH AFRICA

**KAGISO TOWNSHIP NOT TO BE REMOVED**

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY TIMES (Metro) in English 1 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by Joy Webber]

**[Text]** THE Government has decided not to bow to rightwing pressure to have part of a black township moved because it offends neighbouring white property owners.

Instead, the authorities have decided to spend R12.5-million upgrading the section of the township to standards they feel should be acceptable.

Now some angry white conservative residents of Dan Tshwaneville, which borders on the Kagiso township in Krugersdorp, say they would rather sell up at a loss than stay in the area.

They say they were promised years ago that the section of Kagiso called Munsieville would be moved, but that the Government has now reneged on its word.

"I am going to move even if it means losing money," said an angry Mr Ernest Arndt, a resident of the white suburb. "I vote HNP, so you can draw your own conclusion," he said.

"I don't like the situation at all," said Mr Clive Collins. "When I bought my property five years ago, I was told that Munsieville would be resettled within 18 months, and we are still waiting."

Another angry homeowner, Mr Moses Erasmus, said: "It must be moved as was promised when we moved in."

In an effort to resolve the

problem amicably, and after lengthy investigation, the Government said this week it had been decided not to move the section of the township but to upgrade it.

In reply to questions from Sunday Times Metro, the Deputy Minister of Education and Development, Mr Sam de Beer, and the Deputy Minister of Constitutional

Development and Planning, Mr Piel Badenhorst, outlined the Government decision.

"The issue surrounding the future of Munsieville has been the subject of intense discussions during the past 18 months between the Government on the one hand, and on the other, the Kagiso council, the Krugersdorp City Council and the West Rand Development Board," a statement said.

"During the discussion up to now, the Kagiso council has propagated the case for the retention of Munsieville in a most responsible and able manner.

"On the other hand, the city council of Krugersdorp put forward the case of the inhabitants of Krugersdorp in a similar way.

"As a result of the various representations, the Government decided that an in-depth investigation of the matter be launched to finalize the issue in the interests of all concerned as quickly as possible.

**Goodwill**

"This investigation has recently been concluded and as a result of the total picture that has emerged, the Government has decided that Munsieville be retained as a black township.

"The Government accepts that this decision has certain implications, among others the securing of the necessary funds for the planned development work. The Government has thus decided it will make funds available to proceed with certain projects immediately."

The statement concludes with an appeal to everyone involved for a reasonable attitude to the decision.

"The Government realises that this decision may not be in line with the views of all parties concerned with the matter, but calls on all to accept it in a spirit of goodwill and co-operation."

## Renovation

The Kagiso council took over the administration of Munsieville from the West Rand Development Board 18 months ago and the town clerk, Mr Barry Vorster, is pleased with the Government's decision.

"The Government has allocated R22.5-million over a period of time," said Mr Vorster.

"In view of the current economic situation, there would be no justification for moving thousands of people and demolishing their homes which are still perfectly habitable," he said.

"Granted, there is a lot to be done to improve the living

conditions and we intend spending thousands of rands on renovation to upgrade the area.

"My staff are working fast and furiously on the project because we want to make Munsieville a home for the people who live there," said Mr Vorster.

Some white residents feel the value of their property will never increase if Munsieville remains.

"I am strongly against it. I can't see my property value ever going up now," said Mr Dean Claassen.

## Unhappy

However there are those who, although unhappy about the Government's decision, are prepared to accept the situation.

"I am not very happy about the set-up," said Mr Gary du Preez.

"But I also feel there is nothing we can do about it. We should make an effort to see the Government's position and that of the residents of Munsieville. It couldn't have been an easy decision to make."

Said Mr Clive Anderson: "It is certainly a sensitive issue. But what can we do?"

Mr Danie Frey said: "If some sort of fence could be erected between the two suburbs, it might make things a bit better."

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SOUTH AFRICA

## MORE DETAINEES CHALLENGING LAW

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Dec 85 p 10

[Text]

REVOLUTION may not be blazoning its way down the quiet corridors of the Supreme Court but the stridency apparent over the last few months in some divisions has been interpreted by several lawyers as indicating an increased willingness to challenge the state.

"Many people are aware that official lawlessness is growing and that if the legal system is to survive then there is a need for it to be contained," says Geoff Budlender of the Legal Resources Centre.

However, as the courts become more involved in protecting the individual against excessive executive powers, so they are putting the state's tolerance of judicial opposition to the test.

Twice since the declaration of the state of emergency on July 21, the government has passed regulations having a direct bearing on matters awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court.

How will it respond if the six detainees, who have applied to the Cape Town Supreme Court for an order declaring invalid the exten-

Many people are aware that official lawlessness is growing and that if the legal system is to survive then there is a need for it to be contained.

— Geoff Budlender, Legal Resources Centre

sion of their detention beyond the initial period of 14 days, succeed?

Not only has P W Botha, as promulgator of the emergency regulations, become directly involved by submitting an affidavit on his bona fides, but hundreds of people imprisoned by ministerial edict would be released were the court to decide in favour of the detainees.

Since August 28, when the first application on behalf of a detainee was heard in the Durban Supreme

Court, there have been reports of 22 similar applications — eight in Durban, five in Cape Town, four in Johannesburg, two in Grahamstown, two in Port Elizabeth and one in Pietermaritzburg.

Most of these contested the validity of detentions or requested an order restraining the police from assaulting detainees. In some widely reported cases, historic judgments clarifying the rights of detainees were handed down.

The Durban Supreme Court has taken a lead in this regard.

Professor Tony Matthews of the law faculty at the University of Natal says one reason for this heightened activity of the courts is that the consequences of the gradual undermining of the rule of law are becoming apparent — and, as far as detainees go, they look "disastrous".

"The general picture is one of horror at what is happening and the courts are responding to this and are offering protection where they can."

"Certain judges in some divisions are taking a stand, are scrutinising official action more closely and are taking more seriously than before the duty of the courts to protect the individual."

Matthews defines this trend as a "movement" rather than a "judicial revolution".

Edward Southey, president of the Transvaal Law Society, disagrees. In his view there has been no qualitative change in the role of the Supreme Court, only a quantitative one necessitated by historical circumstances.

"The Supreme Court is performing the function it has always performed," he asserts. "Where there are people who believe their rights have been infringed, the Supreme Court's role is and always has been to inquire into the circumstances and make a judgment."

As more and more people were detained under the emergency regulations — the total figure is now 6 261 — so there were more applications for relief and for the interpretation of the regulations by the courts.

Matthews agrees that the emergency produced a rush of court applications but adds: "It would have been quite possible for the courts to adopt an accommodating attitude towards the executive. In my view

6 The general picture is one of horror at what is happening and the courts are responding to this and are offering protection where they can. 6

— Prof Tony Matthews, law faculty, Natal University.

there are signs of a stronger judicial attitude.

Graham Cox, president of the Association of Law Societies, holds a similar view. "There appears to be an increased willingness on the part of judges to adopt a more robust approach to laws which, on the

face of them, will create injustices," he says.

"There is a growing tendency where possible to construe laws in a manner which will produce a just rather than an unjust result, even in circumstances where this approach necessitates some departure from a literal interpretation of the words of the statute."

For Budlender "a changing mood" and "feelings of restlessness" on the part of legal practitioners lay behind the shift. They want, he believes, more legal control of government and greater protection of the individual against the state.

One case which threatened to create a conflict between the judiciary and government was that of Port Alfred community leader Ernest Gugile Nkwinti, who applied to have his redetention after the initial 14 day period declared invalid.

The case was heard by the full bench of the Grahamstown Supreme Court on October 17 and 18 and judgment was reserved. Before it could be delivered, however, and in a move which is seen by some as an attempt to pre-empt the court, a retrospective amendment to the emergency regulations was promulgated on October 31.

The amendment to sub-regula-

tion 3(3) added a clause stating the Minister of Law and Order was not required to give notice to any person or hear any person's views when extending the period of detention — the very issue which Nkwinti wanted the court to decide upon.

The full bench unanimously decided that if there had been no amendment, they would have ordered Nkwinti's immediate release on the grounds that he should have been given the opportunity to make representations about his redetention.

However, as Nkwinti instituted legal action prior to the amend-

6 Where there are people who believe their rights have been infringed, the Supreme Court's role is and always has been to inquire into the circumstances and make a judgement. 6

— Edward Southey, president, Transvaal Law Society.

ment, the full bench found in a later judgment that the retrospective clause was not validly applicable to him and his release was ordered.

The Cape Town detainees now before court are requesting that the amended clause allowing for the extension of a period of detention without a hearing be declared invalid.

A judgment on the same issue, which apparently decided in favour of the Minister of Law and Order, was handed down by the Grahamstown Supreme Court on Wednesday.

Time will tell how much judicial independence will be officially tolerated during these socially turbulent times. Southey, for one, has no doubts that were an emergency regulation declared unlawful by the court, a new valid one would soon be formulated to replace it.

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SOUTH AFRICA

## LAWYER SAYS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS REACH NEW PEAK

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Dec 85 p 16

**[Text]** December 10 is marked almost throughout the world as Human Rights Day because on that day in 1948 the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was subscribed to by 48 nations. South Africa's representatives joined seven others in abstaining.

Every other nation that has joined the United Nations Organisation since then has signed the declaration.

Lawyers for Human Rights, since its formation five years ago, has tried to remind South Africans of the nature and purpose of the declaration and to score ourselves against its universally accepted standards.

One of its main purposes is that men should not be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression.

Article 21 proclaims that the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; that everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country and that there will be periodic and genuine elections by universal and equal suffrage.

### Arbitrary

Article 9 enjoins governments not to subject anyone to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

The other 28 articles recognise, among other things, the right of the individual to life, liberty and security of person; not being discriminated against on the account of race, sex or religion; a fair and public trial; not being subjected to arbitrary interference with privacy,

family or home life; freedom of movement; seek asylum from persecution; nationality of which he cannot be deprived without his consent; own property of which he cannot be arbitrarily deprived; freedom of opinion and expression through any media and regardless of frontiers; work for equal pay and free choice of employment; education of a kind primarily chosen by his parents.

Almost every one of these rights was being violated in South Africa in 1985. Its representatives could not sign the declaration even with their fingers crossed.

As representatives of the then newly elected government — by a minority of even the whites under the banner of apartheid — they probably did not want to sign it anyway. They were probably sure that the world would see the error of its ways and abandon these meaningless platitudes.

But in 1985 we are told by those holding high office that mistakes were made; changes have taken place; they want a just and democratic society as did those whom it was earlier necessary to ban and imprison for taking steps to bring it about.

### Denying

The State President himself, when Prime Minister towards the end of 1980, told his constituency at George: "The whites cannot survive through oppressing other races or by denying them human rights and a decent standard of living. I know the moment you start oppressing people, the moment you start deny-

ing them their rights to live as people, they fight back."

Is this not a recognition of the validity of the main purpose of implementation of the declaration — to avoid as a last resort rebellion against tyranny and oppression?

We are told that there has been change. However, the more things are said to change the more, on closer analysis, they appear to be the same — in some respects even worse. The year 1985 will probably go down as the year during which violations of human rights surpassed those in every other year of the country's history.

The state of emergency regulations of July 21 — extended periodically both in their Draconian effect and geographically — violate practically every one of the rights set out by the world body's declaration, as well as the European Convention, the constitutions of most countries in the world and closer home the laws of humanity enshrined in the Roman-Dutch law, the basis of our legal system.

It was declared that the ordinary law of the land is inadequate to enable the Government to ensure the safety of the public and maintain public order. Powers were given to the Commissioner of Police and the Deputy Commissioners to make orders.

### **Frightens**

Perusal of these orders frightens everyone who has any respect for the rule of law. They give a free hand to the police and the defence force to regulate the lives of people — from when to go to school to when, where and in what manner they are to bury their dead.

One wonders whether anyone responsible for the promulgation of these orders has heard of Antigone and the fate of the tyrant Creon and his family after his decree.

Detention without trial has been with us since 1963. The annual average was about one thousand. It did not help to solve any of the country's problems. Since July 21 this year:

● 6 261 people have been detained without trial, but for lesser periods than previous years.

● 426 people have died, mostly as a result of police and defence force action (twice as many per day as before the state of emergency was declared).

● The news media have been prevented from reporting fully on the events (the messenger that brought the news to Creon had to disclaim responsibility to save his life).

● Children have been arrested for breaches of the police orders.

● The Army, instead of its proper function of looking outward beyond the borders of the country, is now perceived by most blacks and many whites as an instrument of oppression.

### **Regulations**

Was the declaration of emergency really necessary? Blacks have always lived under discriminatory legislation. Whites — with very few exceptions — have not really been directly affected by it. The cost to the country as a whole and especially its financial loss is too well-known to require re-statement.

Despite promises to remove discrimination, the Group Areas Act, the pass laws, influx control regulations, differential education and lower wages for blacks for equal work are still in force.

The repeal of the Mixed Marriages Act and section 16 of the Immorality Act was a step in the right direction. The extent to which we are out of touch with the world is perhaps evidenced by the general and derisive laughter at the Security Council when South Africa's articulate ambassador held out their repeal as a major step in the process of reform.

Apologists for the deprivation of human rights in South Africa say that things are worse elsewhere. Maybe. But that is naught for our comfort.

Others say that there are forces wanting to make the country ungovernable and the measures are therefore necessary.

To them Aristotle has given the answer: "Inequality in goods and honours leads to seditions."

Until the inequalities in our society are substantially reduced men and women will not rest. Further deprivation of human rights has never been a solution. It has created more problems.

SOUTH AFRICA

**NCM WILL NOT BACK NEW GOVERNMENT INITIATIVE**

**Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Dec 85 p 3**

**(Text)**

The National Convention Movement (NCM) said today it would not support the Government's constitutional negotiations which are apparently moving into a new phase.

"A new constitution for South Africa must be designed by the people for the people, otherwise the solution would not be a democratic and then we would have failed," Mr Jules Browde, chairman of the NCM's management committee, told *The Star*.

The State President, Mr P W Botha, implied at a meeting of Cabinet Ministers and five homeland leaders in Pretoria on Friday that it was now possible to draft common principles for further constitutional negotiations.

The NCM's aim is to drum up countrywide support for a national convention at which a new constitution could be negotiated.

This weekend, the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, warned that people who were trying to "play negotiators" could damage the process of negotiation.

Mr Heunis was critical of "the new fashion in the country that every Tom, Dick and Harry all of a sudden wants to hold his own little convention".

**ENCOURAGEMENT**

Mr Browde said Mr Heunis's remarks were not an encouraging signal on the part of the Government.

"But we will get our encouragement elsewhere. We will go to the people. Eventually, we hope, we will have enough general support to force the Government to listen.

"It is true that we are experiencing the same problems as the Government, namely that only moderate black leaders are interested in supporting the convention movement. However, we are aiming for grass-root support.

"If we do not succeed in getting everybody involved, we will have failed," Mr Browde said.

The NCM has so far met with strong resistance from more radical organisations.

/12828

CSO: 3400/617

SOUTH AFRICA

**PPP ATTEMPTS TO RECRUIT MEMBERS IN LENASIA**

Durban POST NATAL in English 4-7 Dec 85 p 8

[Text]

PROGRESSIVE Federal Party members trying to recruit members in Lenasia were involved in bitter exchanges with extra-parliamentary activists in the central business district.

According to two independent witnesses, the PPP members were "sent packing" after they could not answer questions by the activists, mainly United Democratic Front and Transvaal Indian Congress supporters.

A businessman at the scene said the PPP members had not set up tables in the CBD. "A lot of young people, mostly Indians, started asking them questions and demanding answers which the PPP couldn't give.

"Then some Africans gathered and started chanting pro-Mandela and pro-ANC slogans. The PPP people packed up and left."

But a PPP MP, Mr Alf Widman, said: "That's nonsense, I was there from 9.30 am to 12 (noon). There were heated discussions.

"The UDF and TIC supporters made it quite

clear they were not interested in joining us. Although they support our policies, they want us to get out of Parliament.

"One African man started getting angry, as he said he didn't have the vote. I asked him who he would vote for if he had the vote, and he said Mandela. But there was no chanting of pro-Mandela or pro-ANC slogans."

However, a witness said the UDF/TIC supporters had made it clear they opposed the PPP's policies and would have nothing to do with the party.

Asked how many people had signed as members, Mr Widman said: "Nobody signed in my presence. But a few people did take membership forms home."

PPP officials said that in Bremont recently, PPP members were abused and called "fascists" among other

things. "That won't deter us," said PPP Transvaal leader Mr Douglas Gibson.

"It shows that they are worried about the PPP."

Meanwhile, the Azapo People's Organisation has warned the PPP to stop trying to recruit members from "the ranks of the oppressed".

"Azapo abhors the presence of PPP campaigners in Lenasia. While most extra-parliamentary organisations like Azapo are virtually banned from activities under the State of Emergency, the PPP, taking advantage of parliamentary privileges, is attempting to recruit members in black communities," it said in a statement.

"We emphasize that the policies and objectives of the PPP offer no solutions to the problems of the country, and under a PPP government the working class will find that the status quo has

been maintained for them."

"The recruitment of Dinkie Pillay, who lost hopelessly in the racist elections of 1984, is indicative of the calibre of membership they can recruit," Azapo said.

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CSO: 3400/616

SOUTH AFRICA

PRP'S DI BISHOP SPEAKS IN EAST LONDON MEETING

MB050726 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2059 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] East London, Dec 4, SAPA—The state of emergency in South Africa did not give the government any more power than it already had, but it removed from public scrutiny the action of the security forces, the Progressive Federal Party's [PFP] MPC [member of Provincial Council] for Gardens, Cape Town, Mrs Di Bishop, said today.

The lunchtime meeting, in St Savour's Church Halls, was attended by over 80 people and was hosted by the regional office of the PFP in East London.

"I am no do gooder, nor do I want to see anarchy in my country.

"But I will fight for justice and I remain hellbent on exposing the truth," Mrs Bishop said.

"Minister Le Grange (the minister of law and order) should be warned that if he and his government do not bring to trial the perpetrators of these appalling acts of violence in our black townships, then surely the next government will," she added.

Mrs Bishop talked of incidents in Cape Town's black townships.

"Perhaps the stories of individual suffering would have been slightly different, but in essence what is happening to our people is the same, be it in the eastern Cape, the Transvaal or the Peninsula," she said.

"The tragic and brutal deaths of those four men from Cradock marked the start of the trouble in Cape Town."

Mrs Bishop was referring to the death of Mr Mathew Goniwe and three colleagues.

"The declaration of the state of emergency was made at midnight on the night that those four men were buried and in response to the removal of those four men from the Cradock community, young people have placed themselves in the frontline for the struggle against inequality and injustice," Mrs Bishop said.

she said attempt to sustain it. "We've education and peaceful demonstrations but we met with the most appalling session."

"They have indeed the campuses of virtually every school and university in Cape Town and they have been into the centre of the city as well," she said.

"I'm afraid that the effects of the detentions and security force actions against our people bodes ill for the future.

"A future that is very bleak, especially for the children, unless they and we are successful in forcing change," Mrs Bishop said. [sentence as received]

Mrs Bishop said the experiences of township children were the most desperate.

"Our children's experiences are so very, very different, and the bridge building seems so impossible in our polarised community," she added.

"How does one build a bridge of understanding between white and black children?

"Is it possible to bridge that gap, to heal wounds inflicted on our people and country, to right the wrongs and to make a fresh start?

"If we are serious about achieving peace and justice in South Africa today, we must cross a few bridges ourselves.

"We must remind ourselves that the government has resorted to extraordinary measures to maintain its position and to crush opposition.

"Our response must therefore be, what extraordinary measures are we prepared to take in order to counter the effects of their actions?" she said.

"Do we actively support the demands of the besieged community for the lifting of the state of emergency, the withdrawal of the security forces from the townships, the release of Nelson Mandela and other prisoners, the unbanning of political organisations, and the return of exiles and the total dismantling of apartheid?

"Nothing short of the fullfilment of these demands will create a climate of change and no amount of unilateral tinkering with the constitution will bring us any closer to peace," Mrs Bishop said.

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SOUTH AFRICA

**MAWU MEN ALLEGEDLY OFFERED MONEY TO BECOME INFORMERS**

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Nov 85 p 7

[Text]

Men claiming to be members of the Security Police allegedly offered senior members of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) between R350 and R500 a month to act as informers and report on union business.

In a statement, Mawu claims the men approached senior office bearers in the union's national executive committee and two administrative officers at their homes and factories.

The men were offered regular salaries of between R350 and R500 a month to provide information on discussions within Mawu and minutes of meetings.

"Mawu's national executive committee strongly condemns this attempt by the Security Police to interfere in the union."

**OFFICIALS BANNED**

"This is just one more attempt at State repression of Mawu, which has included the banning of many Mawu officials in 1974 and 1976, arrests and detention of Mawu officials, repeated questioning of Mawu members and officials and many attempts to get informers," the statement said.

The union said the executive committee had confirmed a resolution first adopted by Mawu in 1977 that unless forced by law, no member or official would provide any information to any security policeman or agent of any intelligence agency.

Asked to comment on the union's allegations, the police directorate of public relations said: "The South African Police do not comment on routine police procedures. For this reason we are not prepared to even inquire whether the allegations are in fact true or not."

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SOUTH AFRICA

PACSA LEADER SEES 'DESTRUCTION' OF APARTHEID INEVITABLE

Hamburg DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT in German 10 Nov 85 p 16

[Interview with Pieter C. Kerchhoff, director of PACSA [Pietermaritzburg Agency for Christian and Social Awareness] conducted by Marlies Flesch-Thebesius, date and place not given: "Retreat as into a Corral"]

[Text] Pieter C. Kerchhoff from Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, originally was a manager of a chemical industry plant and in that capacity quite often traveled to the West. In the course of this he realized how unjust the predominance toward people of black or colored skin in his country was. Abroad he experienced a different kind of relationship--less self-conscious, not so prejudiced. The fact alone that whites and blacks were sitting in the same railroad compartment was a source of amazement for him. Today Kerchhoff is in charge of the PACSA institute, the Pietermaritzburg Agency for Christian and Social Awareness. Marlies Flesch-Thebesius conducted this interview with him.

[Question] What do you mean by "social awareness," Mr. Kerchhoff?

[Answer] We see two tasks there. We want to serve, and we want to change things. We want to serve the churches, their organizations, the various Christian groups. What we are intent on primarily is a just social order in the Biblical and theological sense. We issue sheets of information about topical subjects and organize seminars in which we bring people together from various walks of society without regard to the color of their skin. Race is no factor at all here, because we think this is the way our future society should look like.

That leads us to our second task: we consider ourselves to be trustees of the pending change. As far as we are concerned, change will come for sure. We don't have the slightest doubt about that. We are trying to prepare a society in which all will live together as saved and liberated human beings. To quote Desmond Tutu, no one will be free in our society until black and white are freed. Only together will they be free; otherwise they will not be.

More and More People Are Beginning to Change

[Question] I am afraid that so far only few people in South Africa have realized to what extent this political system is in fact capable of changing.

[Answer] That is true. Sometimes we are disappointed because there are not more people who support justice. But, on the other hand, I think we are strong enough, even though we are small in number. Time and again we meet people who are beginning to change. They then have the effect of the leaven which Jesus talks about in a parable. We who work for PACSA are not alone. Rather there are a number of other institutions which work in the same spirit as we do. I have in mind, for example, Diakonia in Durban, an organization which is much bigger than we are, or TEAM (the Ecumenical Action Movement) in Cape Town.

To be sure, there also are, on the other hand, people who out of fear fall victim to a kind of corral mentality and desperately guard against any possibility of change.

[Question] Are they afraid they will perish?

[Answer] No, for that events at present are still too remote for them. They rather are afraid of a loss in the quality of life. Yet their fears will grow commensurately with the degree to which the civil war extends into white quarters. A number of them will not change in the way we have in mind until then, others will leave the country or retire. A large number of people will listlessly let things drift, because the only thing they want is to maintain the status quo of their standard of living.

[Question] In other words, a great many people do not yet see what is going on in your society?

[Answer] That is so. A number of people do not notice either that our white standard of living will drop. It is simply too high, and there exists an in no way justifiable difference between the wages of black workers and the salaries of white employees, often of management. One of the information sheets issued by PACSA deals with this very subject--the unjust distribution of income.

[Question] What, in your opinion, are the most significant racist prejudices in your country?

[Answer] I am of the opinion that our society increasingly is moving from a racial society toward a class society. That does not mean--unfortunately--that all thinking in terms of racial contrasts has now disappeared. Everyday racism is often shown in that black people simply are not taken notice of. Let me give you an example. People in rural districts will say: We know the African people, we grew up with them on our farm, we know all about them. But they become unsure when asked: What kind of people are those whom you know? Did those simple agricultural workers ever have the opportunity to regularly attend school? Do you know any people among them with more than elementary education, not to speak of people with a college education?

Without any doubt the most extreme racism occurs among those who deal with black people only on a basis of "master and slave"--not of human being and

human being. Just as soon as whites meet people of a different color but with equal or better education they realize that one cannot think in simple categories of white and black. To tell the truth, I find it hard to understand why people have this thoroughgoing conviction that they are better than someone with a different color. Of course I know where it comes from: from our education, for the textbooks, the whole political climate in which we grew up--though, thank God, the textbooks are now being rewritten.

Finally there is the prejudice that the whites have brought all the know-how from abroad to our country. This is true to a certain degree, but it is not only due to their own efforts that South Africa became the richest industrialized country of the continent. One need only ask: How was the gold, the coal, the diamonds and all the other minerals mined, and who processed all this and made it available? No, not the white man alone, but he together with the people of our country and with those who immigrated from other African countries.

[Question] In Germany there are many people who claim that immigration from the neighboring countries is the best proof that the blacks in South Africa enjoy outstanding working conditions.

#### Why Black Workers Are Looking for Work in South Africa

[Answer] The answer is quite simple. Immigration from the neighboring countries does not prove that our working conditions for blacks are particularly good; it merely proves that there is no work whatever in the neighboring countries. The reason for that is underdevelopment, and if one asks who caused it, one comes back to the colonial rule of the white man. That and not some kind of optimum working conditions is the reason why black workers from the neighboring countries look for work in this country. What propels them is pure need, nothing else.

[Question] But there are also well-to-do blacks, aren't there--people with a raised standard of living?

[Answer] There are. The government is trying to create a so-called black middle class, as a bulwark, as it were, against Africans pushing from the rural areas into the cities. No doubt quite a number of African people have good salaries and live in good housing.

[Question] How do you assess the present domestic political situation?

[Answer] I think South Africa has never been in a worse position. In 1960, 67 people perished in the massacre in Sharpeville. In 1976, more than 400 were shot and killed in Soweto, and in 1980, at the school boycott, there were considerable casualties once more. After each of these events the situation normalized again more or less. Now I don't think that is possible any longer. People have become harder and feel more deeply than ever that they must shake off the pressure of apartheid.

The unrest broke out on 1 September last year, and it is still increasing. In October of last year--7 October, to be exact--the government for the first time employed army units in the townships. More than a year has passed, and things have kept getting worse. The only way out I see is a quite radical change: the abolition of apartheid. What the government calls "reform movement" will not lead us out of the crisis. One cannot improve apartheid by reforming it; one can only "destroy" it, to use the expression of some people. Only then will it be possible to build a new society, a society in which all, without distinction, feel pledged to justice. We are living through hard times, and I don't know what the future still has in store for us. Therefore, we need prayers and aid, a lot of aid from all those who wish us well, from churches, organizations, individual Christians. Please maintain contact with our churches, put questions to us, challenge us. And please also question our government and challenge it.

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SOUTH AFRICA

LABOR TABLES, STATISTICS PUBLISHED

Johannesburg IIR INFORMATION SHEET in English Sep 85 pp 16-24

[Excerpts]

TABLES AND STATISTICS

PLEASE NOTE: All facts and figures which appear in the following tables are based on newspaper sources as well as contact with the organisations involved. In some cases it is impossible to obtain further details.

RETRENCHMENTS - SINCE 1 JANUARY

COMPANY	SECTOR	REASON'S FOR RETRENCHMENT	T.U. INVOLVED	NO. RETRENCHED	SEVERANCE PAY	WILLINGNESS TO RE-EMPLOY	SOURCE
De Beers	Mining	Recession	Unknown	5	Unknown	Unknown	Die Beeld 9/1/85
Corobrik	Manufacturing	Closure of three factories	Unknown	±500	Unknown	Unknown	Sunday Times 20/1/85
OK Bazaars	Retail	Recession	CCAWUSA	1 000	Up to 8 weeks pay plus own and employees pension fund contributions	Willingness to give preference in the future for casual, part-time and full-time staff	Rand Daily Mail 30/1/85 Citizen 30/1/85
Game Discount	Retail	Recession	Unknown	115	Unknown	Unknown	The Star 30/1/85 Rand Daily Mail 30/1/85
Raleigh Cycles	Manufacturing	Unknown	UMMAWOSA	70	Up to two weeks and one days pay	Unknown	Rand Daily Mail 31/1/85
Murray & Roberts	Construction	Withdrawal from glass industry	Unknown	650	Unknown	Unknown	Rand Daily Mail 31/1/85
Epping Glass	Manufacturing	Closure of factory	Unknown	150	Unknown	Unknown	Citizen 31/1/85
Game Discount	Commerce - Retail	Recession	Unknown	115	Unknown	Unknown	Sowetan 1/2/85
Dione	Commerce - Retail	Recession	Unknown	30	Unknown	Unknown	Sowetan 1/2/85
Four Seasons Hotel	Services	Recession	Unknown	30	Unknown	Unknown	Sowetan 1/2/85
Viola, College Clothing, Roxy Gear, Bluecells, Wranglers, Verona, Richton, Blitz, Club Colours	Clothing	Factory close-down	Unknown	2 000	Unknown	Unknown	Sowetan 5/2/85
Argus Group	Manufacturing	Recession	SASJ	200	Unknown	Unknown	The Star 5/2/85 RDM 6/2/85 Citizen 6/2/85
Rand Broom and Brush	Manufacturing	Unknown	BCWU	38	Unknown	Re-employed 9 to 38 workers	Rand Daily Mail 8/2/85
General Motors	Manufacturing	Recession	NAAWU	465	Unknown	Position reviewed after 8 weeks	Star 22/2/85
Helena Rubenssen	Retail	Withdrawal from SA market	-	46	"Satisfactory"	-	Star 27/2/85
Corobrik	Manufacturing	Recession	-	239	Unknown	Transfers where possible	Star 28/2/85 Rand Daily Mail 28/2/85
Armscor	Manufacturing	Recession - Cut in Government Spending	-	620	Up to 4 months salary and benefits paid out in advance depending on length of service	Some workers placed within group	Rand Daily Mail 1/3/85 Star 1/3/85 Citizen 1/3/85
Tongaat Textiles	Manufacturing	Rationalisation	-	36	Unknown	Unknown	Rand Daily Mail 5/3/85 Daily Dispatch 6/3/85
Wispeco	Manufacturing	Recession	-	77	Unknown	Unknown	Daily Dispatch 27/3/85
Cerebos Food Corporation	Manufacturing	Recession	-	77	Unknown	Unknown	Business Day 6/5/85
Tej Clothing	Manufacturing	Closure of factories	CWU	36	Unknown	Unknown	Rand Daily Mail 5/3/85 Daily Dispatch 6/3/85
Coca-Cola	Manufacturing	Recession	FBWU	63	Lay off packages satisfactory, some workers opted for voluntary retrenchment	Unknown	Business Day 10/5/85
Dorbyl Products	Manufacturing	Recession	-	300	Retrenchments will be carried out in agreement with two unions involved. Workers given one week's notice. Preference when retrenching will be given to those affected when economy improves	Unknown	Citizen 30/5/85 Business Day 3/5/85
Lawrence Fashions	Manufacturing	Liquidation	CLOWU	270	One week's wages and leave pay	-	Grassroot June 1985

### RETRENCHMENTS - CONTINUED

COMPANY	SECTOR	REASONS FOR RETRENCHMENT	T.U. INVOLVED	NO. RETRENCHED	SEVERANCE PAY	WILLINGNESS TO RE-EMPLOY	SOURCE
Rex Truform	Manufacturing	Recession	CLOWU	150	Unknown	Unknown	Grassroot June 1985.
Locul Bros	Manufacturing	Liquidation	-	1 500	Unknown	Unknown	Business Day 3/6/85.
Elite Clothing	Manufacturing	Recession	CWU	300	Matter referred to Industrial Council for Clothing Industry because of insufficient funds	Will rehire when economy improves	Daily Dispatch 9/6/85.
NCS Plastics	Manufacturing	Division closing down and moving to Gqeberha	CWU	200	Unknown	Unknown	Sowetan 21/6/85.
SA Stevedores	Transport	Low cargo volumes	CWU	74	Unknown	Unknown	Daily Dispatch 3/7/85
Holiday Inns	Services	Low demand for accommodation	-	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Daily Dispatch 3/7/85
W & A	Manufacturing	Competition and recession	-	2 000	Unknown	Unknown	Business Day 9/7/85
Baldwin Steel	Manufacturing	Recession	SEAWU	58	Unknown	Unknown	Sowetan 9/7/85
Rex Truform	Manufacturing	Recession	CLOWU	±70	Unknown	Unknown	Cape Times 11/7/85
Grahamstown Potters (Continental China)	Manufacturing	Closure of Pottery	-	170	Unknown	5 months' paid employees to be placed within group	Daily Dispatch 19/7/85
Headline Textiles	Manufacturing	Recession	-	800	Unknown	Jobs to be phased out between now and October	Business Day 30/7/85; Citizen 30/7/85
Argus Group (The Friend)	Manufacturing	Continued losses	-	50	Unknown	Efforts will be made to place staff at other branches	Business Day 30/7/85; Citizen 30/7/85
McCann Erickson	Commerce	Merger	-	74	Unknown	Unknown	Business Day 1/8/85
Toncor Building Materials	Manufacturing	Recession	-	350	Unknown	Unknown	Foothill Press Digest 27/8/85
Valdelpun International	Manufacturing	Recession	TWU	400	Unknown	Will be first to be re-employed when economy improves	Daily Dispatch 22/8/85
Jack and Jill	Manufacturing	Recession	-	70	Unknown	Will be first to be re-employed when economy improves	Daily Dispatch 22/8/85
General Motors	Manufacturing	Recession	NAAWU	340	Unknown	60 salaried employees will take early retirement; 260 hourly paid workers released	Star 30/8/85
Frame Group (Footwear Division)	Manufacturing	Closure of factory	-	500	Severance payments will be made to all retrenched workers	Unknown	Star 19/8/85; Daily News 19/8/85

**LIST OF RECOGNITION AGREEMENTS  
SINCE 1 JANUARY 1985**

PARTIES INVOLVED	SECTOR	MONTH	CONTENTS OF AGREEMENT	SOURCE
Peri Modes and RAWU	Retail	Unknown	Provides for wages and maternity benefits.	Star 14/1/85
E Stern and RAWU	Retail	Unknown	Includes agreement to pay for all public holidays and workers are to have a half day paid holiday on May 1st	Star 14/1/85
Pick 'n Pay (Northern Transvaal) and RAWU	Retail	Unknown	Provides for bargaining on wages.	The Star 14/1/85
JCI Rustenburg Platinum Mine and FMU	Mining	February	Covers the mines Black surface workers on the SA side of Bophuthatswana and SA border.	Rand Daily Mail 1/2/85
Chamber of Mines and SAMWA (an affiliate of SAAWU)	Mining	February	Access agreement.	Rand Daily Mail 4/2/85
Chamber of Mines and AMAWU	Mining	February	Access agreement.	Rand Daily Mail 4/2/85
Rand Broom and Brush Manuf. and BCWU	Manufacturing	February	Unknown.	Rand Daily Mail 8/2/85
Allied Publishing Company and MWASA	Manufacturing	December 1984	Enables workers and union to negotiate on minimum wage scales, hours of work, overtime, annual leave, sick leave, hygiene, safety, employees' facilities, protective clothing. Covers workers involved in distribution of Argus and Cape Herald.	Grassroots - February 1985
Western Greyhound Bus Service - TAWU	Transport	February	Unknown.	Sowetan 25/2/85
University of the Witwatersrand and BUWA	Services	February	Grants union negotiating rights for salary ranges, conditions of service, departmental problems and work related matters. Joint negotiation with executive committee on grievance and disciplinary procedure, inadequate work performance and retrenchment and redundancy procedure.	Sowetan 25/2/85
De Beers Consolidated Mines (KwaZulu) and NUM	Mining	May	Union recognised by company as representing certain categories of employees.	The Wits Reporter March 1985
Caterpillar (Africa) Ltd and SAAWU	Manufacturing	May	Entails procedures on dealing with workers' day-to-day problems and other issues affecting their lives at work.	The Star 17/5/85, Sowetan 17/5/85
Consolidated Murchison - NUM	Mining	June	Unknown.	Business Day 5/6/1985
Rowen and NAAWU	Manufacturing (Motor)	July	Agreement includes clause whereby company undertakes not to dismiss strikers for 4 weeks, provided they have adhered to agreed dispute procedures.	Financial Mail 19/7/85
Durban City Council - DMWA	Manufacturing	August	Preliminary recognition granted pending conclusion of a formal agreement.	Fosatu Press Digest 21/7/85
Consolidated Frame Cotton - NUTW and TWU	Manufacturing	August	Both TWU and NUTW are recognised as the collective bargaining representatives of the workforce. Both unions will represent the workforce in regard to the negotiation of wages and other issues. Recognition at factory level, including access and shop steward's recognition has been accorded to both unions at various factories except Pinetex where the employer will regulate labour relations as neither union will be recognised there. The agreement provides for periodical revision for the representativeness of the respective unions.	Business Day 16/8/85, 19/8/85
Pretoria Coal Company - GWUSA*	Manufacturing	August	Agreement includes retrenchment procedures and other conditions of employment.	Sowetan 29/8/85
Central Plumbing Workers - GWUSA*	Services	August	Agreement includes retrenchment procedures and other conditions of employment.	Sowetan 29/8/85
D & H Crushers - AMAWU	Mining and Quarrying	September	Preliminary Recognition	Sowetan 25/9/85
Hippo Quarries - AMAWU	Mining and Quarrying	September	Preliminary Recognition	Sowetan 25/9/85

## STRIKES, DISPUTES, WORKSTOPPAGES, LOCKOUTS SEPTEMBER 1985

**PLEASE NOTE:** The tables must be viewed with the following considerations: Accurate information for tables is difficult to obtain because:

- (a) The figures only represent an analysis of strikes reported in the press; and
- (b) They are, at best, superficial indicators of trends rather than an in-depth representation of actual causes and reasons (i.e. not only are strikes reported on subject to the vigilance of the press, but also overt public reasons may differ considerably from "underlying causes").

COMPANY/ TRADE UNION	ISSUE	NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED	DURATION	AREA AND SECTOR	EVENT AND OUTCOME	SOURCE
Mercedes Benz - NAAWU	Disciplinary Measures	3500	3 days	East London	Plant closed down following stoppage protesting against disciplinary measures taken against a worker. Production resumed.	Daily Dispatch 29/8/85, 30/8/85.
Bosch - MAWU	Wages	300	Unknown	Pretoria	Workers dismissed and subsequently reinstated after agreement reached. Minimum wages increased from R2.82 to R3 an hour.	Business Day 5/9/85, Star 6/9/85
Employers - Steelworkers (Casual)	- Wages - Hiring procedures - Working conditions	100	Unknown	Cape Town	Workers requested to be taken on to permanent staff who they claim receive greater benefits. GWWU, who organise permanent workers claim they are unable to assist them.	Daily Dispatch 3/9/85
Mercedes Benz - NAAWU	Dismissals	3500	10 days	East London	Following dismissal of 250 workers believed to be responsible for previous stoppages remaining workforce staged sympathy strike. Workers returned to work. Full production resumed.	Citizen 11/9/85 Star 11/9/85, Daily Dispatch 14/9/85, 20/9/85
Alfa Romeo - NAAWU	Severance Benefits (due to company's withdrawal from SA)	600	Unknown	Brits	Workers downed tools in protest against company's refusal to negotiate plant closure benefits and were subsequently dismissed. Workers returned to work after agreement was reached regarding severance benefits.	Business Day 18/9/85, Star 17/9/85, 20/9/85
Edgars Stores - FEDCRAW	- Dismissals - Grievances	400	2 weeks	Reef Free State	Workers staged sit-down stoppage protesting against dismissal of 27 workers who demanded suspension of white store controller. 400 workers were dismissed and 62 arrested for staging demonstrations. Workers returned to work after company agreed to reinstatement.	Star 13/9/85, 17/9/85, 29/9/85
Dairy Belle - FCWU	Dismissal of black security guard	550	Unknown	East Rand Pretoria	Workers dismissed. Three other plants staged sympathy stoppages.	Sowetan 23/9/85
Eesa Electric - MAWU	Implementation of disciplinary procedures	200	Unknown	Pretoria	Workers called for dismissal of white foreman for assaulting colleague. After resignation of foreman workers returned to work.	Citizen 23/9/85, Star 26/9/85
Structural Hollow Flooring - SAMCWU	Wages	135	Unknown	Robertsham	Workers returned to work after successful negotiations.	Star 26/9/85

**ANALYSIS OF REPORTED DISPUTE ISSUES AND MODES OF RESOLUTION IN SOUTH AFRICA SINCE 1 JANUARY 1985**

REASON	1		2		3		4		5		6		TOTALS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A. Dismissals	7	1	6						7		23	18.3		
B. Wages	10	10	12		5				11		46	38.1		
C. General Work Conditions	1	4	4						2		11	9.7		
D. Facilities														
E. Hours of work				1							1	0.8		
F. Recognition	3	1	1		1		1		2		9	7.1		
G. Sympathy		1							2		3	2.4		
H. Retirement	1	1	6						3		11	8.7		
I. Bonuses			1								1	0.8		
J. Overtime														
K. Black/White Attitude	1	3	3		1				1		9	7.1		
L. Tax Deductions														
M. Closed Shop														
N. Miscellaneous (death benefits, transport, holidays, etc.)	2	2	4								8	6.3		
O. Unknown			1						1		2	1.6		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>41</b>		<b>7</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>28</b>		<b>126</b>	<b>100</b>		
<b>% OF KNOWN MODES</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>42.7</b>		<b>7.3</b>						<b>TOTAL KNOWN</b> <b>98</b>			

**MODES OF RESOLUTION:**

1. Dismissal.
2. Return to work: no demands met/management ultimatum.
3. Negotiate compromise.

4. Worker demands met.
5. Other
6. Unknown

**SECTOR/LOCATION ANALYSIS OF DISPUTES SINCE JANUARY 1985**

SECTOR	FWV	TYL (OTHER)	E. CAPE	W. CAPE	OPS	NATAL	TOTAL
Agriculture, fishing, forestry	1						1
Commerce	3	3			1	1	6
Construction			1				1
Electricity, gas water							
Finance							
Manufacturing	24	16	18	5	1	15	79
Mining and Quarrying	1	13				1	15
Press and Printing				1			1
Services		2		1		2	5
Transport and Communication	1	1				1	3
General							
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>113</b>

**ARRESTS AND DETENTIONS SINCE JANUARY 1985**

NAME OF PERSON	ORGANISATION	MONTH OF DETENTION	COMMENTS				SOURCE
			STILL IN DETENTION	RELEASED	BROUGHT TO TRIAL	OTHER	
76 Sasolburg Municipal Workers	OVGWUU	February	X			Arrested for being in prescribed area more than 72 hours	Rand Daily Mail 8/2/85
500 Workers King Edward VII/Wentworth Hospital		February		X		Arrested after being dismissed for striking. Trespass charges later withdrawn.	Rand Daily Mail 8/2/85
Sam Kikune	SAAWU	February	X			Arrested for UDF affiliation. Will face charges of high treason.	Star 19/2/85, 20/2/85
Isaac Ngcobo	SAAWU	February	X			Arrested for UDF affiliation. Will face charges of high treason.	Star 19/2/85, 20/2/85
Sisa Nykelane	SAAWU	February	X			Arrested for UDF affiliation. Will face charges of high treason.	Star 19/2/85, 20/2/85
Thomazile Gqweta	SAAWU	February	X			Arrested for UDF affiliation. Will face charges of high treason.	Star 19/2/85, 20/2/85
200 Potchafstrom Town Council Workers	BMAWU	February	X			Arrested for returning to work. Charged for holding illegal strike	Star 21/2/85
200 Dismissed workers	Continental China	April				Are expected to appear in Court on charges of intimidation after picketing the factory.	Star 11/4/85
500 workers	Paxington Ties	April				Arrested for refusing to leave factory after being given ultimatum to return to work	Rand Daily Mail 24/4/85
38 members	MAWU	May		X		Re-arrested for staging illegal march after being released on bail following previous arrest. Case postponed to 2 July	Cape Times 8/5/85; Citizen 8/5/85; Sowetan 8/5/85; Business Day 8/5/85
Johannes Phala	NUM	May	X			Being held for alleged "public violence"	Business Day 10/5/85
22 members	SAAWU	May				Arrested after tear smoke fired into East London offices. 19 officials to be charged with intimidation, 3 with obstruction of justice	The Star 24/5/85; Daily Dispatch 25/5/85
Normondine Mgungane	GWU	July	X			Held indefinitely in terms of Internal Security Act	Daily Dispatch 6/7/85; Sowetan 11/7/85
85 mineworkers		July				Arrested on charges of public violence during strike at Lonrho	Daily Dispatch 4/7/85
Mr Mzuzuna Mdygole	SAAWU	August	X			According to spokesman for union, detained while engaged in union activities	Daily Dispatch 8/8/85
Mr Sicelo Ndlovu	SAAWU	August	X			According to spokesman for union, detained while engaged in union activities	Daily Dispatch 8/8/85
Mr Chris Shapai	SAAWU	August	X			Detained in terms of emergency regulations	Daily Dispatch 20/8/85
62 members	FEDCRAWU	September				Members arrested outside Edgars stores. 29 members have been charged with pamphleteering and released. 36 have been charged under Internal Security Act for staging a demonstration and bail has been set at R100	Sowetan 19/9/85; 25/9/85; The Star 20/9/85

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CSO: 3400/600

SOUTH AFRICA

ADDITIONAL LABOR TABLES, STATISTICS PUBLISHED

Johannesburg IIR INFORMATION SHEET in English Sep 85 pp 16-24

[Excerpts]

**JOB VACANCY FIGURES**

The latest Mini Manpower Survey carried out by the Department of Manpower reveals that vacancies in all occupations amount to 203 174 or 3.08% of positions. According to the survey, 323 836 or 6% of the labour force are artisans or apprentices with the vacancy position in this category being 23 507 (11.57% of the total number of vacancies).

*Business Day* 12/9/85

**WORKSEEKERS IN RSA ACCORDING  
TO (a) OCCUPATION GROUPS AND  
(b) AREAS AS AT THE END OF  
JULY 1985**

(a) OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS	WHITES	COLOURED	ASIAN	BLACKS	TOTAL
Professional and semi-professional	1 039	85	121	86	1 331
Technical	344	48	56	11	489
Managerial and Executive	982	126	146	6	1 260
Administrative	4 732	314	799	109	5 954
Clerical	6 361	2 380	1 736	1 784	12 281
Sales and Related Work	2 994	1 307	669	930	5 900
Tradesmen	4 090	4 725	1 093	2 070	11 979
Apprentices	264	107	50	266	687
Mining Industry	340	8	—	164	512
Transport, Delivery and Communication	456	1 008	414	2 004	3 882
Operators and Semi-Skilled Workers	2 500	12 513	5 321	10 917	31 251
Services	1 984	875	336	7 187	10 382
Farming Machine operators	18	—	—	25	43
General Farm Workers	25	10	—	125	160
Unskilled Workers	682	4 497	711	18 737	24 627
Sheltered Employment	352	20	1	—	373
Unclassified	207	89	122	1 093	1 511
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 370</b>	<b>28 113</b>	<b>11 605</b>	<b>45 514</b>	<b>112 602</b>

(b) AREAS	WHITES	COLOURED	ASIAN	BLACKS	TOTAL
Johannesburg	10 365	4 903	982	10 248	28 498
Cape Town	4 169	11 852	13	1 256	17 290
Durban	4 790	2 680	10 434	14 666	32 570
Pretoria	2 617	431	88	9 400	12 536
Port Elizabeth	2 598	4 804	60	4 933	12 395
Bloemfontein	1 648	720	—	1 656	4 024
East London	543	378	17	2 795	3 733
Kimberley	254	1 555	11	531	2 351
George	386	790	—	29	1 205
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 370</b>	<b>28 113</b>	<b>11 605</b>	<b>45 514</b>	<b>112 602</b>

(Department of Manpower 24/9/85.)

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX BY (a) AREA - AUGUST 1985**

Base: Each area compared with itself in 1980 = 100

URBAN AREA	AUGUST 1985	AUGUST 1984	% CHANGE
Cape Town	195.4	188.3	+ 16.1
Port Elizabeth	189.9	184.8	+ 15.2
East London	183.0	183.6	+ 11.9
Kimberley	188.7	181.8	+ 16.6
Pietermaritzburg	198.6	188.4	+ 17.9
Durban	200.3	171.8	+ 16.6
Pretoria	199.7	171.5	+ 16.4
Witwatersrand	194.9	166.8	+ 16.8
Klerksdorp	187.4	164.3	+ 14.1
Vaal Triangle	200.3	171.5	+ 16.8
O.F.S. Goldfields	200.2	172.0	+ 16.4
Bloemfontein	188.5	184.7	+ 13.2
Weighted average	195.6	188.1	+ 16.4

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX BY (b) INCOME GROUP - AUGUST 1985**

	AUGUST 1985	AUGUST 1984	% CHANGE
Lower income group	189.5	188.4	+ 13.9
Middle income group	196.9	189.2	+ 16.4
Higher income group	196.6	188.0	+ 17.0
All income groups	195.6	188.1	+ 16.4

(Central Statistical Services 24/9/85)

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY –  
COLOURED – AS AT MAY 1985  
(IN 000's)**

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL POPULATION	2 844	1 404	1 440
NON-ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	1 799	765	1 034
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE			
- TOTAL	1 045	638	406
- WORKERS	958	590	370
- UNEMPLOYED	85	49	36
- % UNEMPLOYED	8.1	7.7	8.9

(Central Statistical Services 2/9/85)

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY –  
COLOURED – AS AT JUNE 1985  
(IN 000's)**

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL POPULATION	2 848	1 406	1 442
NON-ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	1 806	769	1 037
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE			
- TOTAL	1 042	637	405
- WORKERS	958	587	371
- UNEMPLOYED	84	50	34
- % UNEMPLOYED	8.1	7.9	8.5

(Central Statistical Services 13/9/85)

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY –  
ASIANS – AS AT MAY 1985**

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL POPULATION	889 573	441 676	447 897
NON-ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	591 500	221 324	370 176
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE			
- TOTAL	298 073	220 352	77 721
- WORKERS	274 789	205 557	69 212
- UNEMPLOYED	23 304	14 795	8 509
- % UNEMPLOYED	7.8	6.7	10.9

(Central Statistical Services 27/8/85)

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY –  
ASIANS – AS AT JUNE 1985**

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL POPULATION	890 869	442 320	448 549
NON-ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	593 329	221 956	371 373
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE			
- TOTAL	297 540	220 364	77 176
- WORKERS	274 800	205 655	69 145
- UNEMPLOYED	22 740	14 709	8 031
- % UNEMPLOYED	7.8	6.7	10.4

(Central Statistical Services 6/9/85)

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY –  
BLACKS – AS AT MAY 1985  
(IN 000's)**

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL POPULATION	18 737	9 646	9 091
NON-ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	12 422	5 453	6 969
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE			
- TOTAL	6 315	4 193	2 122
- WORKERS	5 805	3 960	1 845
- UNEMPLOYED	510	233	277
- % UNEMPLOYED	8.1	5.6	13.1

(Central Statistical Services 28/8/85)

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY –  
BLACKS – AS AT JUNE 1985  
(IN 000's)**

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL POPULATION	18 781	9 668	9 113
NON-ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	12 473	5 483	6 990
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE			
- TOTAL	6 308	4 185	2 123
- WORKERS	5 813	3 959	1 854
- UNEMPLOYED	495	226	209
- % UNEMPLOYED	7.8	5.4	12.7

(Central Statistical Services 6/9/85)

**APPLICATION FOR CANCELLATION/REGISTRATION OF TRADE UNIONS/EMPLOYER  
ORGANISATIONS/INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS**

**LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956**

INDUSTRY/TRADE	COMMENTS	G.O. NO.	DATE
South African Chemical Workers' Union.	Application for variation of scope.	9918	6/9/85
Industrial Court	Appointment of additional member.	9918	5/9/85
Trunk and Box Workers' Industrial Union (Transvaal)	Cancellation of registration.	9918	6/6/85
National Union of Mineworkers	Application for registration.	9918	6/9/85
South African Agricultural and Irrigation Machinery Manufacturers' Association	Application for variation of scope.	9927	13/9/85
Vereeniging van Administratiewe Hoedamptenske van Plaaslike Owerhede	Application for registration.	9927	13/9/85
Industrial Court	Appointment of Additional member.	9927	13/9/85
South African Hot Dip Galvanizers' Association	Application for registration.	9934	20/9/85
Teammates Workers' Union	Application for variation of scope.	9934	20/9/85
Munivertersunie	Application for variation of scope.	9942	27/9/85
Germsfontein Municipal Workers' Union	Registration as a Trade Union.	9942	27/9/85

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CSO: 3400/600

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

**BANNED CONGRESSES MOVED TO DURBAN**--The National Union of South African Students (Nusas) and the South African Student Press Union (Saspu) will hold their annual congresses at the University of Natal in Durban from tomorrow. Both congresses were to have been held at the University of Cape Town this week, but on Friday they were banned in terms of emergency regulations. Nusas and Saspu were also prohibited from holding any other meeting in any part of the Western Cape before December 14. The president of Nusas, Mr Brendan Barry, said he expected about 250 students to attend the Nusas congress in Durban. Mr Barry said the Durban Nusas congress would discuss the same subjects planned for the Cape Town venue. These included the Convention Alliance, the state of emergency, and the consumer boycotts. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Dec 85 p 3] /12828

**REV PETERSEN BANNED**--Cape Town, Dec 5, SAPA--The Reverend Robin Petersen of the Heideveld United Church in Cape Town has been banned and his movements and activities restricted after being released from 6 weeks detention in Pollsmoor Prison. He may not leave the magisterial district of Wynberg without written permission from the minister of law and order or the divisional commissioner of police for the Western Cape until emergency regulations have been lifted. He may not take part in any activity of the Ecumenical Action Movement, COSAS [Congress of South African Students], the United Democratic Front or affiliated organizations and may not enter the premises of any educational institution. He may not prepare or disseminate any material in any publication, attend any gathering at which government or local authority action is criticised or discussed or attend any gathering of pupils or students. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1503 GMT 5 Dec 85 MB] /8918

CSO: 3400/615

SOUTH AFRICA

**FINANCE MINISTER SAYS TAX BURDEN CANNOT BE 'RELIEVED'**

**MB120851 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0830 GMT 12 Dec 85**

[Text] Johannesburg, Dec 12, SAPA--The government would like to see the heavy tax burden on South African taxpayers relieved, but not at a time when Pretoria could not afford it, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said today.

He told SABC radio believed South Africa's tax rate was "very heavy."

"The individual, through direct and indirect taxation, is bearing the burden we as a government and everybody would like to see relieved," Mr du Plessis said.

He said the drought, the low maize price, the low rate of gold against the dollar and the unexpectedly low price of minerals on overseas markets had to be taken into account.

"All of these factors had an effect on our ability as a country to make life easier for the people in South Africa.

"We have gone through a very difficult period and we are not through it yet."

Certain other resources had to be tapped and the burden fell on the taxpayer.

The heavy tax burden was something the government would like to see relieved but, Mr du Plessis warned, "not at a time when the government could not really afford it."

/8918

CSO: 3400/623

SOUTH AFRICA

DANISH BAN ON COAL THREATENS JOBS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Dec 85 p 5

[Article by George Young]

[Text]

LAST month it was the Norwegians who argued about the wisdom of cutting shipping trade with SA. This month it is the Danes.

An 11-week ban on handling SA coal cargoes consigned to the Elsam electricity utility in two ships, Elsam Fyn and Elsam Jylland, could put more than 5 000 workers out of work.

The ships, now carrying 320 000t from Richards Bay, normally discharge at Aabenraa, in Jutland, and provide considerable work for dockers, stevedores and others.

If the ships are to be boycotted for six weeks or longer, the crews may have to be paid off. And the Employer's Federation says the boycott is in breach of labour contracts and could lead to court action.

Denmark is seeking alternative sources of coal, but concedes that no overseas supplier could prove as economical as SA.

Colombia is regarded as a possibility for future supplies if, as reported, the utility stops buying SA coal in four years. However, economics, rather than politics, frequently prescribe policy, and SA coal has much to commend it for coal-fired power stations.

In addition to the two bulk carriers now approaching their destination, a third vessel on charter is nearing its discharge port and its hire may have to be cancelled if continuity of employment cannot be assured.

The Danes also plan to embargo SA fruit, but none is moving at present and the subject will be considered in March.

Meanwhile, the Norwegians are maintaining their connections with the Republic.

For ships on the Canadian route, south-bound cargoes constitute a problem because the exchange rate discourages imports by SA.

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CSO: 3400/600

SOUTH AFRICA

### SHORTAGE OF ENGINEERS CONTINUES

Johannesburg MINING WORLD in English Nov 85 p 19

[Text] The economic downturn is supposed to have affected the employment of engineers. However, data recently released by the Department of Manpower\* have confirmed predictions made by FSPE in every important respect.

--652 vacant posts for professionally qualified civil engineers (FSPE had predicted\*\* 694 vacancies)

--344 posts available for mechanical and similar engineers (FSPE's prediction was 306)

--663 posts available for electrical and electronic engineers, mainly (546 posts) for the electrically qualified, whereas FSPE had predicted 533 (but with a warning that electrical engineering had moved off the historic trend)

— 152 posts for chemical, mining, metallurgical and agricultural engineers, compared to FSPE's prediction of 125.

The total vacant posts were 1 816, compared to a prediction of 1 654. Douglas Mills, President of FSPE, comments "We have been saying for several years that the demand for technically qualified people is significantly higher than the supply. These latest figures show clearly that, even in a time of economic stress, the demand is still there. We are extremely

worried about what will happen in any economic upturn. Last time we ran out of technical skills, and the boom was short-lived as a result. School leavers this year must seriously think of careers in engineering and technology. By the time their training is complete, the demand for their services is likely to be very high".

\* *Mini Manpower Survey No 15A — Department of Manpower, Pretoria, 1985*

\*\* *Lloyd and Plewman — The Supply of and Demand for Engineers, 1984. FSPE Johannesburg, 1984.*

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CSO: 3400/600

SOUTH AFRICA

**HUGE CARMAKER LOSSES REPORTED**

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by Alan Ruddock]

[Text]

MORE rationalisation was on the way for the motor industry, BMW MD Walter Hasselkus said at the weekend.

Hasselkus said the rand's collapse on foreign exchanges had a "catastrophic effect" on the motor industry and that carmakers would make a combined loss this year of about R1bn.

He said 9 000 car plant employees had been laid off since the start of the slump in 1984.

Speaking at the roof wetting ceremony for BMW's new R17m Midrand head office at the weekend, he said: "There will have to be some very drastic rationalisation in our industry to make at least some SA car manufacturers viable.

"Rationalisation has already begun and over the next few months we are likely to see this industry undergoing further fundamental structural changes.

"The situation is compounded by very poor capacity utilisation. There is plant capacity in SA for about 600 000 cars. The market this year is 200 000. We estimate next year will not be any better than 1985 and that the peak in the 1980s will be around 300 000."

Hasselkus would not comment on the speculation surrounding a tie-up between his company and General Motors.

GM could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Hasselkus called on President P W Botha not to waver from reform, "but to speed it up".

"Multinational corporations know, perhaps better than our friends in government do, how intense the Western World's impatience with SA has become.

"Let us create a political environment that takes the heat off foreign companies."

SOUTH AFRICA

WISDOM OF DEBT STANDBILL CHALLENGED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Dec 85 p 4

[Article by John Tilston]

[Text]

DID the authorities over-react when they imposed the foreign debt standstill and reintroduced the financial rand on September 2?

As Reserve Bank governor Gerhard de Kock is fond of saying, hindsight is an exact science. However, Roger Gidlow, former professor of Business Economics at Wits and currently special adviser to De Kock, argues in the latest Bank of Lisbon *Economic Focus* that the introduction of the debt standstill might have been a mistake.

Gidlow says that despite the seriousness of the situation "the resulting financial crunch in the form of a partial standstill on foreign debt repayments and the reintroduction of a two-tier exchange rate might have been avoided".

Gidlow also reports that not all banks were facing equally acute pressures to repay foreign loans. Foreign-controlled banks were under less pressure.

The impact of the standstill on SA's foreign exchange market and the movement of the rand has been the opposite of what was expected.

The commercial rand has weakened. The leads and lags situation has been exacerbated. Exporters are also selling dollars forward in droves.

Gidlow is harshly critical of the financial rand system. The theory was that the FR would take pressure of the commercial rand off the capital account of the balance of payments.

But the FR's return raised fears that further controls would be instituted and, says Gidlow, this probably induced some capital flows through the commercial rand that would not otherwise have occurred.

The low discount on the FR has been "particularly significant since major difficulties have been faced by foreign investors trading in SA equities under the new dispensation". The absence of meaningful selling by foreigners has resulted in no adequate pool of financial rands being built up, and most business in SA equities is being channelled through London and New York.

Gidlow also argues that the standstill has caused some outflow of dollars that might not otherwise have occurred. Various foreign currency loans which have been raised by overseas branches of SA banks and lent to local residents could no longer be rolled over.

SA banks, therefore, were forced to find dollars so that loans could be repaid overseas.

SOUTH AFRICA

JAPAN VIEWS RSA GROWTH POTENTIAL

Johannesburg MINING WORLD in English Nov 85 p 17

[Text]

**T**he diminishing market for heavy earth moving equipment in the Middle East has thrown the spotlight on to South Africa as a major development area with significant potential for business.

This is the view of Mr S. Yamaguchi of Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Japan, represented by Babcock Triplejay for the past year. Mr Yamaguchi is here on a four month training and fact finding visit to ensure that the technical backup and spares availability are maintained at a high level for Kawasaki customers throughout the country.

He said he was also investigating the potential for frontend loaders in the quarrying industry where traditionally in South Africa face shovels are used at the quarry face to remove loose rock after blasting. The loaders, which are extremely fuel efficient, have been specifically designed for this application.

Mr Yamaguchi said that the latest Kawasaki quarrying loader, the KSS88Z Mark 2, the "Super Shovel" version, will be released on the South African market soon. It has under-

gone extensive trials in Japan. No equipment is exported until it has been fully tested.

The new machine which complements the 85 and 95 models already used in this country, offers exceptional operator comfort and also computerised monitoring of all operations.

In 1986 the world's largest wheel loader will come off Kawasaki's production line. The machine will have a 20 m<sup>3</sup> bucket and it will weigh 200 t.

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CSO: 3400/600

SOUTH AFRICA

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND SUBSIDIZED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text] **THE threat to the Manpower Department's Unemployment Insurance Fund, drained by rising unemployment in the past 18 months, has been averted.**

Unemployment Insurance Commissioner Jack Scheepers said in Pretoria a government allocation of R75m, and an increased monthly income of R12m from higher contributions from employers and employees, meant the fund could cope with claims until the end of 1986 without selling off assets.

Without this massive injection of funds the fund would have run dry within seven months, Scheepers said.

Another R1m a month would come from raising the eligible ceiling for membership of the fund to workers earning up to R28 000 a year.

The previous ceiling was R21 000.

The increased contributions from employers — from 0,3% of salaries to 0,7%, and for employees from 0,5% to 0,7% — came into operation yesterday.

Scheepers said since December 1984 R109m of fund assets had been sold off.

At the end of September assets totalled R133m.

During July, he said, expenditure exceeded income by R9m, and in August, September and October by R15m monthly.

He said claims were increasing at a rate of about R41 000 a month.

Director-General of Manpower Dr Piet van der Merwe told the Institute of Personnel Management recently that the number of officially registered unemployed had increased by more than 90% in the previous 12 months.

It was still rising, he said.

The total rose from R84 228 in August last year to R122 518 by August this year.

Director of the Bureau of Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch Professor Attie de Vries said in Johannesburg last week unemployment would continue to increase, even if there was an upturn in the economy next year, because of the capital intensive pattern of development in SA.

"We have painted ourselves into a corner," he said.

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CSO: 3400/600

SOUTH AFRICA

## SANTAMTRUST OPTIMISTIC ABOUT JSE INDUSTRIALS

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR (Finance) in English 1 Dec 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Malcolm Fothergill]

[Text]

THE Johannesburg Stock Exchange's industrial index is set to hit new highs in 1986, says Santamtrust in its latest "Market Opinion".

The portfolio management company says the index, which has been hitting record levels in recent weeks, could easily rise another 20 percent.

The equity market will remain attractive for long-term investments and "several companies could register material increases in profits during 1986".

Santamtrust expects the decline in short-term interest rates to continue during the next six months, by as much as two percentage points.

Consequently, investors are expected to be confronted by negative real returns in 1986 insofar as money-market instruments are concerned.

"Negative interest rates in real terms are clearly difficult to reconcile with South Africa's unfavourable foreign debt situation."

The company believes prospects of a further weakening of the dollar and an increase in the United States inflation rate could produce a stronger average gold price during 1986.

"All told, however, and especially in view of the likelihood that economic policy will internationally still primarily be directed against inflation, it will be surprising if the average gold price exceeds \$350 an ounce in 1986.

"Under the present international scenario of relatively high interest rates in real terms and relatively low economic growth, it must simply be accepted that a strong, sustained increase in commodity prices is highly unlikely."

Farming and political conditions permitting, Santamtrust sees a growth rate of 3 percent as "certainly within reach" of the South African economy next year.

Although the surplus on the current account of the balance of payments will probably decline during the year, the rand could appreciate against the dollar, it says.

However, even if relatively favourable terms are arranged on the country's foreign debt, the average rand/dollar exchange rate for the year is unlikely to be much higher than 45c.

"A markedly higher level will probably be possible only in the event of a restoration of a sound underlying capital account situation, which does

not seem likely in view of the developments of the past year."

Santamtrust expects the inflation rate to average 14.5 percent for 1986.

"Although this is one of the lower inflation rates envisaged by market observers for 1986, it needs to be stressed that even such a level would be unacceptably high."

"Furthermore, the chances should probably be rated in favour of the inflation rate starting to accelerate again during 1987."

"Merely in view of the relative inflation outlook for South Africa and her trading partners, the statement that the current level of the rand exchange rate is unrealistically low in view of fundamental economic considerations will within a few years no longer be valid."

Santamtrust sees average pay rates increasing by 12 percent at best in 1986.

"This certainly does not augur well for the luxury durable consumer market, which will probably be subjected to relatively sharp price increases next year."

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CSO: 3460/600

SOUTH AFRICA

**MINING OFFICIAL ON PRODUCTION, SALES, 1986 OUTLOOK**

Johannesburg MINING WORLD in English Nov 85 pp 21, 22

**[Text]** "Provided the highly satisfactory levels of production and sales achieved in 1984 and thus far in 1985 can be repeated, the mineral industry will perform well," says Dr Piet Hugo, chief director of the Minerals Bureau of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs.

**When was the Minerals Bureau established, and why as a separate branch of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs?**

The Minerals Bureau came into being ten years ago, in 1975, in response to the realisation that there was urgent need for such an organisation. Broadly, its purpose would be to take full account of South Africa's mineral output and sales, in particular export sales, act as collector and disseminator of mineral economic data, and to both advise Government and inform industry on pertinent mineral-related matters. Such a body would function most effectively as a separate branch of the Department rather than as an appendage of one or other of the other branches. In retrospect, after the elapse of ten

years, this was obviously a wise decision.

**What are the principal aims and objectives of the Minerals Bureau?**

As constituted, the Bureau's prime aim is to promote the optimum utilisation of South Africa's mineral resources in the national interest. Furthermore, and as is well known, South Africa is one of the world's

*"Provided the highly satisfactory levels of production and sales achieved in 1984 and thus far in 1985 can be repeated, the mineral industry will perform well."*

premier mineral exporting countries; as such, the Bureau's main responsibility lies in the provision of a basis for advising the State on the development of an appropriate strategy and hence the formulation of a realistic and sound minerals policy.

**How many people does the Bureau employ?**

The Bureau is a small, yet functional organisation comprising 55 people. Just more than half of the staff are university graduates, with specialised training in either mineral economics or one or more of the appropriately-related disciplines. The Bureau is highly geared in the use of computers for the collection and retrieval of both statistical data and minerals information, and has adequately and highly specialised staff for this purpose. Moreover, the Bureau, and indeed the Department as a whole, actively encourages its staff, and in particular its younger members, towards further study at university level.

**What is the Bureau's annual budget?**

The amount for the present financial year is R1,6 million.

**What is the Bureau's organisational structure?**

The Bureau's hierarchy comprises a chief director assisted by two directors, each with his own divisional set of responsibilities, i.e. one concerned with mineral commodities and mineral policy studies, and the other in charge of data and information management, statistics, administration and liaison. The Commodities and Mineral Policy Division contains a number of commodity-based subdivisions, such as precious metals and minerals, energy minerals, ferrous minerals and metals, non-ferrous minerals and non-metallic minerals. Similarly, the other Division has a number of subdivisions, which include information management, data

management and liaison. All the various subdivisions are headed by deputy directors. One of the Bureau's important functions is the compilation of statistics on production, local sales and exports from about 800 mines and quarries throughout South Africa, producing upwards of 40 different mineral types.

**What minerals are expected to show the largest growth rate over the next few years?**

Two that come to mind immediately are coal and platinum. Value-wise, coal already occupies the most important position after gold, and looks destined to remain so in the foreseeable years ahead. Export tonnages are expected to grow at a rate of about 8 %/a for the next few years, whilst total sales tonnages are likely to increase by 3,7 %/a. A particularly high growth is expected for platinum, in view of the expected increased demand, mainly in Europe, for its use in catalytic converters for vehicle emission control. West Germany has already announced its intentions in

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*One of the Bureau's prime aims is to promote and encourage the marketing of minerals . . .*

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this regard and other countries in Western Europe are likely to follow suit.

**Is the Bureau involved in the overseas marketing of our mineral wealth?**

Being a branch of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, the Minerals Bureau is not directly involved in the marketing of minerals, which is the prerogative mainly of the private sector. As I have already said, one of the Bureau's prime aims is to

promote and encourage the marketing of minerals, as for example, by way of the dissemination of minerals marketing intelligence to industry, providing data on products available in South Africa to prospective mineral purchasers, and by introduction of such buyers to the producers. Much of this is achieved via the Department's representatives attached to SA embassies overseas (in Washington, London, Paris, Bonn, Tokyo and Canberra).

**What does the Minerals Bureau publish for use by industry and the general public?**

A variety of informative literature is published every year by the Bureau and is available free on request. Firstly, is the annual review of the performance of South Africa's minerals published under the title "South Africa's Mineral Industry (and the particular year)". This publication provides a comprehensive description of the industry, and includes a forecast in respect of the year ahead insofar as South Africa's mineral pro-

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*An increase of 1,8 % in sales of gold to 690 t is perceived, and gold earnings are expected to rise to about R17 billion.*

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duction and sales are concerned. Also published annually is a report which forecasts mineral exports for the current year and year ahead. Among the Bureau's very popular publications are the many directories on a wide range of the various mineral commodities produced in South Africa; these list producers, products and selling agents. Another directory gives all the operating mines and

quarries in South Africa together with the names and addresses of producers. The Bureau also publishes reports and memoranda on mineral economics as related to various commodities, and the mineral potential of the planning and development regions of South Africa. And, last but not least, the Bureau issues and widely distributes monthly statistical bulletins, as well as quarterly statistics related to mineral production and sales, the latter titled "Minerals-Mineraal".

**What is the outlook for mineral production and sales for 1986?**

Provided the highly satisfactory levels of production and sales achieved in 1984 and thus far in 1985 can be repeated, the mineral industry will perform well. Taking into account the many factors which effect forecasting, including the rand exchange against the US dollar and other international currencies, and with the realisation that it is difficult to make long-term forecasts, the over all picture looks promising at this point in time. An increase of 1,8 % in sales of gold to 690 t is perceived, and gold earnings are expected to rise to about R17 billion. A better return is also expected for platinum-group metals, whilst diamond exports are forecast to exceed 10 million carats, earning some R902 million, an increase of 11,8 % over 1985. Provided that the rand remains stable against the dollar, no substantial price or earnings rises seem likely for the non-precious commodities. However, a notable exception is coal, which will likely have export tonnages and earnings substantially higher than in 1985. Total sales are forecast to reach R28 807 million. However, the beneficiated mineral sector should realise earnings of R1 919 million, which is some 6 % lower than that anticipated for 1985.

Petrus Jacobus Hugo was born at Petrusburg, OFS where he matriculated in 1952. After obtaining BSc (Hons) in Geology at the University of the OFS in 1956 he joined the Geological Survey in Pretoria.

During 1957-1958 he carried out radiometric surveys and also studied the relationship between gold and uranium mineralisation in the OFS Goldfields. In 1959 he commenced with a study of pegmatites in the Kenhardt and Gordonia Districts, a task he completed in 1964.

In 1963 he was promoted to senior geologist. During 1961 he obtained his MSc and in 1966 his D Sc degree, both at the University of the OFS.

In 1966 he became chief geologist in the Windhoek office of the Geological Survey. Under his guidance the geological mapping of the territory was stepped up, the main aim being the preparation of

1:250 000 scale maps of SWA. On the mineral resources side he supervised and reported on drilling programmes carried out for coal and brine in Owambo.

In 1974 he returned to Pretoria to take charge of the Regional Geology Division as assistant director, a position he held until 1976 when he was promoted to head of the Geological Survey of South West Africa. During 1977 he completed his BCom studies through UNISA.

In 1979 he was transferred to Pretoria and put in charge of the Economic Geology, Information and Laboratory Divisions of the Geological Survey. In 1981 he became the first chief director of the Minerals Bureau of South Africa. Dr Hugo is the author or co-author of some 16 publications, mainly on economic geology.

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## OCEANIA FISHING EXPECTS GOOD YEAR

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Dec 85 p 9

[Article by Stephen Rogers]

[Text]

**OCEANIA FISHING** chairman Cedric Walton says in the group's annual report that he expects the 1985 financial year to be another satisfactory one.

This forecast, although not quantified, comes in the light of a 37% increase in earnings a share last year.

Walton attributes the improvement last year to increased taxed investment income, better results from the Blue Continent group and large profits on the export of rock lobster because of the fall in the rand.

However, higher prices for fish meal and fish oil on the local market were largely offset by higher production and fuel costs.

The group's rock lobster quotas were completed within the first months of the season and the chairman believes that the recovery in lobster resources may result in quotas being raised in time.

Pelagic catches in the first quarter of the financial year were disappointing. However, catches picked up later on and the factories landed their full qr\*taas.

Furthermore, a higher percentage of quota-free species were hauled in than during the previous year.

The export and domestic trading divisions of Blue Continent performed well.

Blue Continent has commissioned the construction of a 7 000-ton cold storage complex in Durban harbour at a cost of R5m. The complex is expected to be operational by the first quarter of the new calendar year.

After disposing of its Chilean operations — because of the decline in the international price of fish meal — the group has realised R1.8m, resulting in a R274 000 surplus over book value.

The balance sheet has gone from strength to strength with gearing reduced from a low 29% to 14%, resulting in negligible interest charges of R526 000 (R661 000) and high interest cover.

Oceana is still awash with liquidity and the R22.2m cash on hand will easily finance this year's capital expenditure of R10m.

In spite of total assets rising by R44m — occasioned largely by additions to the fishing fleet — the return on total assets is up from 13% to 17% and the return on capital employed rose marginally to 41% (40%).

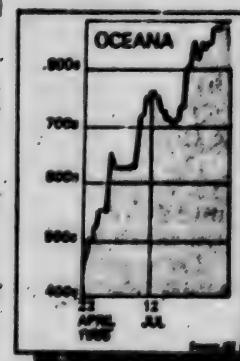
The share this year has almost doubled in price to 875c (cum dividend of 46c) and yesterday closed ex dividend at 880c to yield 8.2% on dividends and 14.8% on earnings.

One reason for the group's re-rating has been the appointment of Walter Lewis as chief executive 18 months ago. He is a self-styled entrepreneur who is highly regarded in the market place.

Oceana's relatively high dividend yield has helped the share advance.

However, the higher yield partly compensates for the risks attached to investing in the fishing industry, where profits can fluctuate sharply.

One analyst believes the share is close to its peak, but he does not rule out a rise to 950c in the short-term.



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SOUTH AFRICA

SAA PUSHES SALE-LEASEBACK DEAL

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 1 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by Jeff Randall]

[Text]

**SOUTH** African Airways is pressing the world's aerospace financiers for a sale-and-leaseback deal on its fleet of 18 Boeing 737 jets to raise about \$180-million.

The move follows the leasing of two Boeing 747 Jumbo jets to other airlines, the sale of two Boeing 737s and a search for buyers of an Airbus reported a fortnight ago in *Business Times*.

Foreign observers speculate that SAA wants to increase its fleet flexibility because it fears losing the right to fly certain routes as a result of international sanctions.

### Financial

But SAA says the reasons are strictly financial. The measures are designed to save interest payments and to help the airline cope with falling passenger loads and sliding profits.

The low rand has an important bearing on the matter. It has increased the cost of refuelling.

But it also means that in rand terms, aircraft can be sold at capital profits.

Airlines normally undertake transactions of this kind to raise cash to finance, in part, purchase of new-generation aircraft. But SAA is said to be insisting that any replacement aircraft must also be leased, leaving it with free cash.

### Pressure

This has led to speculation among industry insiders that SAA is making contingency plans against the loss of some international routes. Cutting off SAA's landing rights is seen as one way by which South Africa's opponents could implement economic pressure at little cost to themselves.

A London banking source says: "SAA's fleet planning is undoubtedly difficult. Nobody knows if its route network will be intact 12 months hence. By leasing instead of buying aircraft, it will keep its options open."

A spokesman for SAA in London says: "It sounds as if we're catching up with what many other international airlines have been doing."

### Muscle

SAA's problem is that although many banks view the leaseback deal as financially attractive, few US or European institutions are prepared to take part because of political pressure.

The only foreign banks which have sufficient financial muscle to do the deal and appear willing to overlook South Africa's domestic difficulties are the Japanese and perhaps the Israelis.

The London banker says: "As an asset-based financing, this sale-and-leaseback would be attractive. But there is no way that British

or American banks are going to front such a deal. It would be commercial suicide given the current climate in South Africa."

### New orders

SAA does, however, have an ace up its sleeve. The world's big three commercial aircraft manufacturers — Boeing and McDonnell Douglas of the US, and Europe's Airbus — are all still in the running to win SAA's re-equipment order.

Bankers expect SAA to pressure the manufacturers to put together a refinancing package of its old fleet as part of the deal for new orders.

An aerospace financier says: "This deal will get done one way or another. But it won't be through conventional channels.

"I would not be surprised to see it financed through the private financial market where South Africa has many sympathisers."

SOUTH AFRICA

**ANGLO AMERICAN READY TO BACK SYNFUEL PROJECT**

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 1 Dec 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Brendan Ryan]

[Text]

**ANGLO American Corporation has a R1.6-billion cash pile and is well placed to back a synfuel project by group companies Anglo American Coal Corporation (Amcoal) and AECI.**

AECI and Amcoal are expected to go ahead with an oil-from-coal scheme as soon as the Government gives them financing arrangements similar to those Sasol enjoyed.

Any synfuel scheme would run to several billion rands and would probably entail large rights issues which Anglo would have to follow.

Anglo has been flooded with cash since the collapse of the rand against foreign currencies. The low rand has swollen export earnings of its mining and export-oriented industrial companies.

**Well covered**

The results for the six months to September show that in spite of lifting the interim payment by 43% to 50c from 35c the total payout of R114.2-million is covered 2.6 times by Anglo's dividend income of R304.4-million alone. The cash pile has doubled in a year.

Anglo's attributable profit for the six months was R319.5-million (previous comparable six months — R245.8-million) and after paying the dividend Anglo will have held back R286-million in earnings (R166-million).

Not all of this money is retained in the top company.

It includes funds retained by 51% subsidiary Amcoal whose results are consolidated with Anglo's.

There is better to come in the second half to March 1986 because most analysts believe chairman Gavin Relly is being unduly cautious in his predictions for the year as a whole.

**Gold price**

He says: "The results for the year ending March 31, 1986, are expected to show a similar improvement."

Anglo increased its dividend income from investments as well as its attributable profit by 30% in the six months to September on an average rand gold price of R622/oz compared with R479/oz in the comparable six months of 1984.

Because of the gold price's recovery in dollar terms to about \$325 and the rand's fall to 37 US cents, the rand price of gold has been above R800/oz for the past two months. It is now at R800/oz.

Much of the dividend income accruing for the second half has already flowed through to Anglo, but there are still fat December final dividends from Anglo's Transvaal gold mines to come both directly and indirectly through 49%-held associate Amgold.

Not all of this money is retained in the top company.

The second half should improve on the first six months' performance and there could be a fancy final dividend of about 130c compared with last year's 100c.

**Cautious**

The longer-term outlook is good. The expanded Elandsrand is due to kick in extra dividends in the next two years and the Erfdeel development should start paying from 1987.

Finance director Mike King says that although Anglo is benefiting from the weak rand, forecasts have to be cautious because anything could happen given the difficult circumstances facing South Africa.

Anglo is looking at several projects in which to invest, but he cannot disclose details.

"In a group like Anglo demands on funds are significant."

One possibility is the AECI/Amcoal synfuel project.

**Industrial**

Mr King says: "If that went ahead, AECI could not fund its contribution on its existing balance sheet. Various possibilities are being looked at, including a rights issue."

Expansion in gold mining is financed by the individ-

ual companies without the need to call on Anglo.

However Anglo could be required to make direct contributions depending on the stand taken by the Minister of Finance on proposed schemes for expansion through mergers between new and existing mines.

The only problem areas for Anglo are its industrial interests. But even there Anglo American Industrial Corporation (Amic) is looking less fragile than in the past because of the benefits from major exports Doort, Highveld Steel and Alum.

The one impediment is Soweto where hefty above-the-line provisions have been made against losses in the past and could be again, depending on how the vehicle producer copes in an atrocious car market this year.

Mr King says the Soweto provisions will be considered at the year-end.

At a current price of R31.1, Anglo shares rate a buy unless one expects a sudden sharp increase in the rand.

## MANUFACTURED HOMES BUILDING BOOM FORECAST

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Dec 85 p 6

[Article by Alan Peat]

[Text]

MANUFACTURED homes are likely to be an area of enormous future development, according to CI Industries, who make these under the name Parkhomes.

"With the high price of traditional building and the lack of money among buyers, manufactured housing is bound to grow," says CI marketing manager Theo Wiggill.

He expects this type of housing site to attract newly-weds, retired and middle-aged people.

He says the budgets of newly-weds would be better matched to the R30 000 to R60 000 price levels.

"They escape the high land cost of traditional home plots," says Wiggill. "Long-term leases with annual increases linked to the consumer price index is the best way for the owners of sites to set up their operations."

CI is directly and indirectly involved in five Parkhome sites in Natal and Johannesburg.

The caravan market has dropped by 25% despite its attraction as an inexpen-

sive holiday alternative, says Wiggill.

He sees growth in the use of caravans as alternative homes as virtually negligible.

But he does not consider the fall in the market size to be too bad.

In 1982, about 10 500 units were sold, valued from a R10 000 a unit average, at about R105m; 1983 saw a rise to 11 000 units (R110m), 1984 10 000 (R100m) with this year's sales expected to be 7 500, valued at R75m.

The market for on-site temporary residences in the building and construction sector is virtually dead, says Wiggill.

"This has been the position for so long now that people in the market, such as ourselves, are really having to hang on, waiting for the change.

"I expect to see the beginning of an upturn in the market at about the end of 1986 — establishing an advance guard for 1987."

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

ERNEST LOWE, HYDROTUBE MERGE--Delta SA (Pty) Ltd, and Valard Industries (Pty) Ltd, announce that they have merged their two hydraulics and pneumatics companies, Hydrotube (Pty) Ltd, and Ernest Lowe (Pty) Ltd. The new company, Ernest Lowe Hydrotube (Pty) Ltd, (ELH) is now the largest manufacturer of hydraulic and pneumatic cylinders and power systems. ELH is the exclusive distributor for Martonair-Beech Pneumatics, Linde Hydraulics, Kracht Hydraulic Pumps and Volutronics, Argus Valves and Nakamura accumulators. Branches are situated in Johannesburg, Vereeniging, Welkom, Klerksdorp, Rustenburg, Witbank and Durban with a network of agents in other key areas. Eddie Ryser, managing director, says that the new company now offers the most comprehensive and competitive range of hydraulics and pneumatics to both the mining and general industries. "We now have the manufacturing capacity and product ranges to take us into the 1990s," he stated. ELH is owned 50 percent each by Delta SA and Valard Industries. [Text] [Johannesburg MINING WORLD in English Nov 85 p 15] /8309

TRANSFORMER PLANT MOTHBALLED--GEC South Africa has been forced to mothball its R10-million power transformer factory at Knights near Germiston because of the postponement of Escom's expansion programme. The closure, expected to take effect from April, will affect 117 employees, but the company is trying to place workers in other divisions of the group. Managing director Paul Hatty says: "This regrettable step has been taken because of the virtual collapse of the market in large transformers. But it is envisaged that we will return to the large transformer market as soon as there are signs of an improvement." The decision does not affect the distribution transformer side of GEC's business which, after the introduction of new technology, is being expanded. The plant at Knights has been modernised, says Monty Widman, commercial director. Turnover at the factory has been as high as R15-million a year. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 1 Dec 85 p 3] /8309

KLM WILL NOT QUIT--Dutch airline KLM will not quit South Africa. Confirming this, the airline's Southern African GM Maarten Viruly said KLM would continue to operate in South Africa as long as it was safe. "And it certainly is at present." KLM was a non-political, commercial organisation, not a government enterprise, Viruly told a group of Johannesburg travel agents. KLM president

Bas van de Breevaart was on record as saying KLM would be a small airline if it were prohibited from operating in any country criticized by either the Dutch Government or minority groups in The Netherlands. "We certainly would not be the sixth largest International Air Transport Association carrier, operating to 126 cities. Instead we would be operating only from Amsterdam to Luxembourg." KLM is upgrading its check-in department at Jan Smuts Airport to offer passengers a sophisticated service. "KLM would not install all this expensive equipment if it doubted the continuity of its flights to South Africa," said Viruly. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Dec 85 p 6] /8309

**SKILLED MANPOWER NEEDS**--South Africa can no longer rely much on immigrants for skilled manpower, says PE Corporate Services MD Martin Westcott. He believes that by the year 2000, blacks, coloureds and Indians will have to fill 25 percent of middle-management positions, and their supervisory skills will have to be developed. Westcott's observations come after official statistics have revealed more skilled people are leaving SA than entering it. PE estimates 3,000 people are leaving the country every month--twice the official figure--but the rate is likely to stabilise next year. Westcott told BUSINESS DAY: "The people leaving are internationally mobile, either because of their skills or because of their passports. "Many have kept their options wide open and will come back when there is an improved political atmosphere. Companies in Australia, Canada and some European countries are able to play on current uncertainties to recruit top-level SA management." Areas which have suffered from the brain drain tend to be those where retrenchments have been heaviest, such as the motor industry and small engineering businesses. Westcott added that SA was still sufficiently developed to attract contract labour. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Dec 85 p 6] /8309

**TRACTOR SALES PLUNGE**--Sales of tractors and other agricultural machinery continue to slide as the drought persists and prices soar. Robin Phillips, chairman of the SA Tractor Manufacturers' Association (SATMA), said in a statement that the seasonal peak in the market had occurred in October as the harvesting season in the Cape wheat-, barley- and oats-producing areas got into swing. "The tractor industry, at 810 units for the month, while up on previous months and about 16 percent better than October 1984, continues to be 50 percent down on the average market volume for this time of the year. "Government imposed a 10 percent import surcharge on a wide range of farm machinery in September. "We are grateful that, in response to representations made by SATMA and by our individual members, the Board of Trade and Industries has seen fit to lift the surcharge on tractors on individual applications." [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Dec 85 p 2] /8309

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28 January 1986



SOUTH AFRICA

**MAWU MEN ALLEGEDLY OFFERED MONEY TO BECOME INFORMERS**

**Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Nov 85 p 7**

**[Text]**

Men claiming to be members of the Security Police allegedly offered senior members of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) between R350 and R500 a month to act as informers and report on union business.

In a statement, Mawu claims the men approached senior office bearers in the union's national executive committee and two administrative officers at their houses and factories.

The men were offered regular salaries of between R350 and R500 a month to provide information on discussions within Mawu and minutes of meetings.

"Mawu's national executive committee strongly condemns this attempt by the Security Police to interfere in the union."

**OFFICIALS BANNED**

"This is just one more attempt at State repression of Mawu, which has included the banning of many Mawu officials in 1974 and 1976, arrests and detention of Mawu officials, repeated questioning of Mawu members and officials and many attempts to get informers," the statement said.

The union said the executive committee had confirmed a resolution first adopted by Mawu in 1977 that unless forced by law, no member or official would provide any information to any security policeman or agent of any intelligence agency.

Asked to comment on the union's allegations, the police directorate of public relations said: "The South African Police do not comment on routine police procedures. For this reason we are not prepared to even inquire whether the allegations are in fact true or not."

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SOUTH AFRICA

PACSA LEADER SEES 'DESTRUCTION' OF APARTHEID INEVITABLE

Hamburg DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT in German 10 Nov 85 p 16

[Interview with Pieter C. Kerchhoff, director of PACSA [Pietermaritzburg Agency for Christian and Social Awareness] conducted by Marlies Flesch-Thebesius, data and place not given: "Retreat as Into a Corral"]

[Text] Pieter C. Kerchhoff from Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, originally was a manager of a chemical industry plant and in that capacity quite often traveled to the West. In the course of this he realized how unjust the predominance toward people of black or colored skin in his country was. Abroad he experienced a different kind of relationship--less self-conscious, not so prejudiced. The fact alone that whites and blacks were sitting in the same railroad compartment was a source of amazement for him. Today Kerchhoff is in charge of the PACSA institute, the Pietermaritzburg Agency for Christian and Social Awareness. Marlies Flesch-Thebesius conducted this interview with him.

[Question] What do you mean by "social awareness," Mr. Kerchhoff?

[Answer] We see two tasks there. We want to serve, and we want to change things. We want to serve the churches, their organizations, the various Christian groups. What we are intent on primarily is a just social order in the Biblical and theological sense. We issue sheets of information about topical subjects and organize seminars in which we bring people together from various walks of society without regard to the color of their skin. Race is no factor at all here, because we think this is the way our future society should look like.

That leads us to our second task: we consider ourselves to be trustees of the pending change. As far as we are concerned, change will come for sure. We don't have the slightest doubt about that. We are trying to prepare a society in which all will live together as saved and liberated human beings. To quote Desmond Tutu, no one will be free in our society until black and white are freed. Only together will they be free; otherwise they will not be.

More and More People Are Beginning to Change

[Question] I am afraid that so far only few people in South Africa have realized to what extent this political system is in fact capable of changing.

[Answer] That is true. Sometimes we are disappointed because there are not more people who support justice. But, on the other hand, I think we are strong enough, even though we are small in number. Time and again we meet people who are beginning to change. They then have the effect of the leaven which Jesus talks about in a parable. We who work for PACSA are not alone. Rather there are a number of other institutions which work in the same spirit as we do. I have in mind, for example, Diakonia in Durban, an organization which is much bigger than we are, or TEAM (the Ecumenical Action Movement) in Cape Town.

To be sure, there also are, on the other hand, people who out of fear fall victim to a kind of corral mentality and desperately guard against any possibility of change.

[Question] Are they afraid they will perish?

[Answer] No, for that events at present are still too remote for them. They rather are afraid of a loss in the quality of life. Yet their fears will grow commensurately with the degree to which the civil war extends into white quarters. A number of them will not change in the way we have in mind until then, others will leave the country or retire. A large number of people will listlessly let things drift, because the only thing they want is to maintain the status quo of their standard of living.

[Question] In other words, a great many people do not yet see what is going on in your society?

[Answer] That is so. A number of people do not notice either that our white standard of living will drop. It is simply too high, and there exists an in no way justifiable difference between the wages of black workers and the salaries of white employees, often of management. One of the information sheets issued by PACSA deals with this very subject--the unjust distribution of income.

[Question] What, in your opinion, are the most significant racist prejudices in your country?

[Answer] I am of the opinion that our society increasingly is moving from a racial society toward a class society. That does not mean--unfortunately--that all thinking in terms of racial contrasts has now disappeared. Everyday racism is often shown in that black people simply are not taken notice of. Let me give you an example. People in rural districts will say: We know the African people, we grew up with them on our farm, we know all about them. But they become unsure when asked: What kind of people are those whom you know? Did those simple agricultural workers ever have the opportunity to regularly attend school? Do you know any people among them with more than elementary education, not to speak of people with a college education?

Without any doubt the most extreme racism occurs among those who deal with black people only on a basis of "master and slave"--not of human being and

human being. Just as soon as whites meet people of a different color but with equal or better education they realize that one cannot think in simple categories of white and black. To tell the truth, I find it hard to understand why people have this thoroughgoing conviction that they are better than someone with a different color. Of course I know where it comes from: from our education, for the textbooks, the whole political climate in which we grew up--though, thank God, the textbooks are now being rewritten.

Finally there is the prejudice that the whites have brought all the know-how from abroad to our country. This is true to a certain degree, but it is not only due to their own efforts that South Africa became the richest industrialized country of the continent. One need only ask: How was the gold, the coal, the diamonds and all the other minerals mined, and who processed all this and made it available? No, not the white man alone, but he together with the people of our country and with those who immigrated from other African countries.

[Question] In Germany there are many people who claim that immigration from the neighboring countries is the best proof that the blacks in South Africa enjoy outstanding working conditions.

#### Why Black Workers Are Looking for Work in South Africa

[Answer] The answer is quite simple. Immigration from the neighboring countries does not prove that our working conditions for blacks are particularly good; it merely proves that there is no work whatever in the neighboring countries. The reason for that is underdevelopment, and if one asks who caused it, one comes back to the colonial rule of the white man. That and not some kind of optimum working conditions is the reason why black workers from the neighboring countries look for work in this country. What propels them is pure need, nothing else.

[Question] But there are also well-to-do blacks, aren't there--people with a raised standard of living?

[Answer] There are. The government is trying to create a so-called black middle class, as a bulwark, as it were, against Africans pushing from the rural areas into the cities. No doubt quite a number of African people have good salaries and live in good housing.

[Question] How do you assess the present domestic political situation?

[Answer] I think South Africa has never been in a worse position. In 1960, 67 people perished in the massacre in Sharpeville. In 1976, more than 400 were shot and killed in Soweto, and in 1980, at the school boycott, there were considerable casualties once more. After each of these events the situation normalized again more or less. Now I don't think that is possible any longer. People have become harder and feel more deeply than ever that they must shake off the pressure of apartheid.

The unrest broke out on 1 September last year, and it is still increasing. In October of last year--7 October, to be exact--the government for the first time employed army units in the townships. More than a year has passed, and things have kept getting worse. The only way out I see is a quite radical change: the abolition of apartheid. What the government calls "reform movement" will not lead us out of the crisis. One cannot improve apartheid by reforming it; one can only "destroy" it, to use the expression of some people. Only then will it be possible to build a new society, a society in which all, without distinction, feel pledged to justice. We are living through hard times, and I don't know what the future still has in store for us. Therefore, we need prayers and aid, a lot of aid from all those who wish us well, from churches, organizations, individual Christians. Please maintain contact with our churches, put questions to us, challenge us. And please also question our government and challenge it.

8790/12899  
CSO: 3420/11

SOUTH AFRICA

LABOR TABLES, STATISTICS PUBLISHED

Johannesburg IIR INFORMATION SHEET in English Sep 85 pp 16-24

[Excerpts]

TABLES AND STATISTICS

PLEASE NOTE: All facts and figures which appear in the following tables are based on newspaper sources as well as contact with the organisations involved. In some cases it is impossible to obtain further details.

RETRENCHMENTS - SINCE 1 JANUARY

COMPANY	SECTOR	REASONS FOR RETRENCHMENT	T.U. INVOLVED	NO. RETRENCHED	SEVERANCE PAY	WILLINGNESS TO RE-EMPLOY	SOURCE
De Beers	Mining	Recession	Unknown	5	Unknown	Unknown	De Beers 9/1/85
Corobrik	Manufacturing	Closure of three factories	Unknown	±500	Unknown	Unknown	Sunday Times 20/1/85
OK Bazaars	Retail	Recession	CCAWUSA	1 000	Up to 8 weeks pay plus own and employees pension fund contributions	Willingness to give preference in the future for casual, part-time and full-time staff	Rand Daily Mail 30/1/85, Citizen 30/1/85
Game Discount	Retail	Recession	Unknown	115	Unknown	Unknown	The Star 30/1/85, Rand Daily Mail 30/1/85
Raleigh Cycles	Manufacturing	Unknown	UMMAWOSA	70	Up to two weeks and one days pay	Unknown	Rand Daily Mail 31/1/85
Murray & Roberts	Construction	Withdrawal from glass industry	Unknown	650	Unknown	Unknown	Rand Daily Mail 31/1/85
Epping Glass	Manufacturing	Closure of factory	Unknown	150	Unknown	Unknown	Citizen 31/1/85
Game Discount	Commerce - Retail	Recession	Unknown	115	Unknown	Unknown	Sowetan 1/2/85
Dions	Commerce - Retail	Recession	Unknown	30	Unknown	Unknown	Sowetan 1/2/85
Four Seasons Hotel	Services	Recession	Unknown	30	Unknown	Unknown	Sowetan 1/2/85
Viola, College Clothing, Roxy Gear, Bluebell, Wranglers, Verona, Richion, Blitz, Club Colours	Clothing	Factory close-down	Unknown	2 000	Unknown	Unknown	Sowetan 5/2/85
Argus Group	Manufacturing	Recession	SASJ	200	Unknown	Unknown	The Star 5/2/85, RDM 5/2/85, Citizen 6/2/85
Rand Broom and Brush	Manufacturing	Unknown	BCWU	38	Unknown	Re-employed 9 to 38 workers	Rand Daily Mail 8/2/85
General Motors	Manufacturing	Recession	NAAWU	465	Unknown	Position reviewed after 8 weeks	Star 22/2/85
Helena Rubenstein	Retail	Withdrawal from SA market	-	48	"Satisfactory"	-	Star 27/2/85
Corobrik	Manufacturing	Recession	-	239	Unknown	Transfers where possible	Star 29/2/85, Rand Daily Mail 28/2/85
Armaco	Manufacturing	Recession - Cut in Government Spending	-	620	Up to 4 months salary and benefits paid out in advance depending on length of service	Some workers placed within group	Rand Daily Mail 1/3/85, Star 1/3/85, Citizen 1/3/85
Tongaat Textiles	Manufacturing	Rationalisation	-	38	Unknown	Unknown	Rand Daily Mail 5/3/85, Daily Dispatch 6/3/85
Wesaco	Manufacturing	Recession	-	77	Unknown	Unknown	Daily Dispatch 27/3/85
Cerebos Food Corporation	Manufacturing	Recession	-	77	Unknown	Unknown	Business Day 6/3/85
Tej Clothing	Manufacturing	Closure of factories	CWU	38	Unknown	Unknown	Rand Daily Mail 5/3/85, Daily Dispatch 6/3/85
Coca-Cola	Manufacturing	Recession	FBWU	83	Lay-off packages satisfactory, some workers opted for voluntary retrenchment	Unknown	Business Day 10/3/85
Dorbyl Products	Manufacturing	Recession	-	300	Retrenchments will be carried out in agreement with two unions involved. Workers given one week's notice. Preference when rehiring will be given to those affected when economy improves	Unknown	Citizen 30/3/85, Business Day 3/5/85
Lawrence Feathers	Manufacturing	Liquidation	CLOWU	270	One week's wages and leave pay	-	Grassroots June 1985

### RETRENCHMENTS - CONTINUED

COMPANY	SECTOR	REASONS FOR RETRENCHMENT	T.U. INVOLVED	NO. RETRENCHED	SEVERANCE PAY	WILLINGNESS TO RE-EMPLOY	SOURCE
Rex Trueform	Manufacturing	Recession	CLOWU	150	Unknown	Unknown	Guardian June 1985.
Locks Bros	Manufacturing	Liquidation	-	1 900	Unknown	Unknown	Business Day 3/6/85.
Elite Clothing	Manufacturing	Recession	GWU	300	Matter referred to Industrial Council for Clothing industry because of insufficient funds	Will rehire when economy improves	Daily Dispatch 8/6/85.
NCS Plastics	Manufacturing	Division closing down and moving to Gazeankulu	CWU	200	Unknown	Unknown	Sowetan 21/8/85.
SA Stevedores	Transport	Low cargo volumes	GWU	74	Unknown	Unknown	Daily Dispatch 3/7/85
Holiday Inns	Services	Low demand for accommodation	-	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Daily Dispatch 3/7/85
W & A	Manufacturing	Competition and recession	-	2 000	Unknown	Unknown	Business Day 9/7/85
Baldwin Steel	Manufacturing	Recession	SEAWU	56	Unknown	Unknown	Sowetan 9/7/85
Rex Trueform	Manufacturing	Recession	CLOWU	270	Unknown	Unknown	Cape Times 11/7/85
Grahamstown Potteries (Continental China)	Manufacturing	Closure of Pottery	-	170	Unknown	5 monthly paid employees to be placed within group	Daily Dispatch 19/7/85
Headbox Textiles	Manufacturing	Recession	-	800	Unknown	Jobs to be phased out between now and October	Business Day 30/7/85, Citizen 30/7/85
Argus Group (The Friend)	Manufacturing	Continued losses	-	90	Unknown	Efforts will be made to place staff at other branches	Business Day 30/7/85, Citizen 30/7/85
McCann Erickson	Commerce	Merger	-	74	Unknown	Unknown	Business Day 1/8/85
Toncoro Building Materials	Manufacturing	Recession	-	350	Unknown	Unknown	Fossu, Press Digest 27/85
Veldspun International	Manufacturing	Recession	TWU	400	Unknown	Will be first to be re-employed when economy improves	Daily Dispatch 22/8/85
Jack and Jill	Manufacturing	Recession	-	70	Unknown	Will be first to be re-employed when economy improves	Daily Dispatch 22/8/85
General Motors	Manufacturing	Recession	NAAWU	340	Unknown	60 salaried employees will take early retirement, 260 hourly paid workers released	Star 30/8/85
Frame Group (Footwear Division)	Manufacturing	Closure of factory	-	500	Severance payments will be made to all retrenched workers	Unknown	Star 19/8/85, Daily News 18/8/85

**LIST OF RECOGNITION AGREEMENTS  
SINCE 1 JANUARY 1985**

PARTIES INVOLVED	SECTOR	MONTH	CONTENTS OF AGREEMENT	SOURCE
Perimodes and RAWU	Retail	Unknown	Provides for wages and maternity benefits.	Star 14/1/85
EStern and RAWU	Retail	Unknown	Includes agreement to pay for all public holidays and workers are to have a half day public holiday on May 1st	Star 14/1/85
Pick 'n Pay (Northern Transvaal) and RAWU	Retail	Unknown	Provides for bargaining on wages.	The Star 14/1/85
JCI Rustenburg Platinum Mine and FMU	Mining	February	Covers the mines Black surface workers on the SA side of Bophuthatswana and SA border.	Rand Daily Mail 1/2/85
Chamber of Mines and SAMWA (an affiliate of SAWU)	Mining	February	Access agreement.	Rand Daily Mail 4/2/85
Chamber of Mines and AMAWU	Mining	February	Access agreement.	Rand Daily Mail 4/2/85
Rand Broom and Brush Manuf. and BCWU	Manufacturing	February	Unknown.	Rand Daily Mail 8/2/85
Allied Publishing Company and MWUSA	Manufacturing	December 1984	Enables workers and union to negotiate on minimum wage scales, hours of work, overtime, annual leave, sick leave, hygiene, safety, employer facilities, protective clothing. Covers workers involved in distribution of Argus and Cape Herald.	Grassroots - February 1985
Western Greyhound Bus Service - TAWU	Transport	February	Unknown.	Sowetan 25/2/85
University of the Witwatersrand and BUWIA	Services	February	Grants union negotiating rights for salary ranges, conditions of service, departmental problems and work related matters. Joint negotiation with executive committee on grievance and disciplinary procedure, inadequate work performance and retrenchment and redundancy procedure	Sowetan 25/2/85
De Beers Consolidated Mines (Namibia) and NUM	Mining	May	Union recognised by company as representing certain categories of employees.	The Wits Reporter, March 1985
Caterpillar (Africa) Ltd and SAWU	Manufacturing	May	Entails procedures on dealing with workers' day-to-day problems and other issues affecting their lives at work.	The Star 17/5/85, Sowetan 17/5/85
Consolidated Murchison - NUM	Mining	June	Unknown.	Business Day 5/6/85
Rowen and NAAWU	Manufacturing (Motor)	July	Agreement includes clause whereby company undertakes not to dismiss strikers for 4 weeks, provided they have adhered to agreed dispute procedures.	Financial Mail 19/7/85
Durban City Council - DMWA	Manufacturing	August	Preliminary recognition granted pending conclusion of a formal agreement.	Fosatu Press Digest 21/7/85
Consolidated Frame Cotton - NUTW and TWU	Manufacturing	August	Both TWU and NUTW are recognised as the collective bargaining representatives of the workforce. Both unions will represent the workforce in regard to the negotiation of wages and other issues. Recognition at factory level, including access and shop steward's recognition has been accorded to both unions at various factories except Pinetown where the employer will regulate labour relations as neither union will be recognised there. The agreement provides for periodical review for the representativeness of the respective unions.	Business Day 16/8/85, 19/8/85
Pretoria Coal Company - GWUSA*	Manufacturing	August	Agreement includes retrenchment procedures and other conditions of employment	Sowetan 28/8/85
Central Plumbing Workers - GWUSA*	Services	August	Agreement includes retrenchment procedures and other conditions of employment	Sowetan 28/8/85
D & H Crushers - AMAWU	Mining and Quarrying	September	Preliminary Recognition	Sowetan 25/9/85
Hippo Quarries - AMAWU	Mining and Quarrying	September	Preliminary Recognition	Sowetan 25/9/85

## STRIKES, DISPUTES, WORKSTOPPAGES, LOCKOUTS SEPTEMBER 1985

**PLEASE NOTE:** The tables must be viewed with the following considerations: Accurate information for tables is difficult to obtain because:

- (a) The figures only represent an analysis of strikes reported in the press; and
- (b) They are, at best, superficial indicators of trends rather than an in-depth representation of actual causes and reasons (i.e. not only are strikes reported on subject to the vigilance of the press, but also overt public reasons may differ considerably from "underlying causes").

COMPANY/ TRADE UNION	ISSUE	NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED	DURATION	AREA AND SECTOR	EVENT AND OUTCOME	SOURCE
Mercedes Benz – NAAWU	Disciplinary Measures	3500	3 days	East London	Plant closed down following stoppage protesting against disciplinary measures taken against a worker. Production resumed.	Daily Dispatch 29/8/85, 30/8/85.
Bosch – MAWU	Wages	300	Unknown	Pretoria	Workers dismissed and subsequently reinstated after agreement reached. Minimum wages increased from R2.82 to R3 an hour.	Business Day 5/9/85, Star 6/9/85
Employers – Skivedores (Casual)	– Wages – Hiring procedures – Working conditions	100	Unknown	Cape Town	Workers requested to be taken on to permanent staff who they claim receive greater benefits. GWU, who organise permanent workers claim they are unable to assist them.	Daily Dispatch 3/9/85
Mercedes Benz – NAAWU	Dismissals	3500	10 days	East London	Following dismissal of 250 workers believed to be responsible for previous stoppages remaining workforce staged sympathy strike. Workers returned to work. Full production resumed.	Citizen 11/9/85 Star 11/9/85, Daily Dispatch 14/9/85, 20/9/85
Alfa Romeo – NAAWU	Severance Benefits (due to company's withdrawal from SA)	600	Unknown	Brits	Workers downed tools in protest against company's refusal to negotiate plant closure benefits and were subsequently dismissed. Workers returned to work after agreement was reached regarding severance benefits.	Business Day 18/9/85, Star 17/9/85, 20/9/85
Edgars Stores – FEDCRAW	– Dismissals – Grievances	400	2 weeks	Free State	Workers staged sit-down stoppage protesting against dismissal of 27 workers who demanded suspension of white store controller. 400 workers were dismissed and 62 arrested for staging demonstrations. Workers returned to work after company agreed to reinstatement.	Star 13/9/85, 17/9/85, 29/9/85
Dairy Belle – FCWU	Dismissal of black security guard	550	Unknown	East Rand Pretoria	Workers dismissed. Three other plants staged sympathy stoppages.	Sowetan 23/8/85
Esso Electric – MAWU	Implementation of disciplinary procedures	200	Unknown	Pretoria	Workers called for dismissal of white foreman for assaulting colleague. After resignation of foreman workers returned to work.	Citizen 23/9/85, Star 26/9/85
Structural Hollow Flooring – SAMCWU	Wages	135	Unknown	Robertsham	Workers returned to work after successful negotiations.	Star 26/9/85

**ANALYSIS OF REPORTED DISPUTE ISSUES AND MODES OF RESOLUTION IN SOUTH AFRICA SINCE 1 JANUARY 1985**

REASON	1		2		3		4		5		6		TOTALS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A. Dismissals	7		1		8						7		23	16.3
B. Wages	10		10		12		5				11		48	36.1
C. General Work Conditions	1		4		4						2		11	8.7
D. Facilities														
E. Hours of work					1								1	0.8
F. Recognition	3		1		1		1		1		2		9	7.1
G. Sympathy			1								2		3	2.4
H. Retrenchment	1		1		6						3		11	8.7
I. Bonuses					1								1	0.8
J. Overtime					-									
K. Black/White Attitude	1		3		3		1				1		9	7.1
L. Tax Deductions														
M. Closed Shop														
N. Miscellaneous (death benefits, transport, holidays, etc.)	2		2		4								8	6.3
O. Unknown					1				1					1.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>		<b>23</b>		<b>41</b>		<b>7</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>28</b>		<b>96</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>% OF KNOWN MODES</b>	<b>26.0</b>		<b>24.0</b>		<b>42.7</b>		<b>7.3</b>						<b>TOTAL KNOWN</b>	<b>96</b>

**MODES OF RESOLUTION:**

1. Dismissal.
2. Return to work: no demands met/management ultimatum.
3. Negotiate compromise.

4. Worker demands met.

5. Other.

6. Unknown.

**SECTOR/LOCATION ANALYSIS OF DISPUTES SINCE JANUARY 1985**

SECTOR	FWV	TVL (OTHER)	E. CAPE	W. CAPE	OPS	INATAL	TOTAL
Agriculture, fishing, forestry	1						1
Commerce	3	3			1	1	8
Construction			1				1
Electricity, gas water							
Finance							
Manufacturing	24	16	18	5	1	15	79
Mining and Quarrying	1	13				1	15
Press and Printing				1			1
Services		2		1		2	5
Transport and Communication	1	1				1	3
General							
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>113</b>

**ARRESTS AND DETENTIONS SINCE JANUARY 1985**

NAME OF PERSON	ORGANISATION	MONTH OF DETENTION	COMMITTEE				SOURCE
			STILL IN DETENTION	RELEASED	BRUGHT TO TRIAL	OTHER	
76 Sasolburg Municipal Workers	OVGWU	February	X			Arrested for being in prescribed area more than 72 hours	Rand Daily Mail 8/2/85
500 Workers King Edward VII Wantworth Hospital		February		X		Arrested after being demised for striking. Trespass charges later withdrawn.	Rand Daily Mail 8/2/85
Sam Kikune	SAAWU	February	X			Arrested for UDF affiliation. Will face charges of high treason.	Star 19/2/85, 20/2/85
Isaac Ngcobo	SAAWU	February	X			Arrested for UDF affiliation. Will face charges of high treason.	Star 19/2/85, 20/2/85
Sisa Njekane	SAAWU	February	X			Arrested for UDF affiliation. Will face charges of high treason.	Star 19/2/85, 20/2/85
Thomazile Gavets	SAAWU	February	X			Arrested for UDF affiliation. Will face charges of high treason.	Star 19/2/85, 20/2/85
200 Potchelstrom Town Council Workers	BMAWU	February	X			Arrested for refusing to work. Charged for holding illegal strike	Star 21/2/85
200 Dismissed workers	Continental China	April				Are expected to appear in Court on charges of intimidation after picketing the factory	Star 11/4/85
500 workers	Pietermaritzburg Tiles	April				Arrested for refusing to leave factory after being given ultimatum to return to work	Rand Daily Mail 24/4/85
39 members	MAWU	May		X		Re-arrested for staging illegal march after being released on bail following previous arrest. Case postponed to 2 July	Cape Times 9/5/85, Citizen 9/5/85, Sowetan 9/5/85, Business Day 9/5/85
Johannes Phale	NUM	May	X			Being held for alleged "public violence"	Business Day 10/5/85
22 members	SAAWU	May				Arrested after tear smoke fired into East London offices. 19 officials to be charged with intimidation; 3 with obstruction of justice	The Star 24/5/85, Daily Dispatch 25/5/85
Normondo Mgumane	GWU	July	X			Held indefinitely in terms of Internal Security Act	Daily Dispatch 6/7/85; Sowetan 11/7/85
85 mineworkers		July				Arrested on charges of public violence during strike at Lenore	Daily Dispatch 4/7/85
Mr Mitzunza Mdygole	SAAWU	August	X			According to spokesman for union, detained while engaged in union activities	Daily Dispatch 8/8/85
Mr Sicelo Ndlovu	SAAWU	August	X			According to spokesman for union, detained while engaged in union activities	Daily Dispatch 8/8/85
Mr Chris Shaper	SAAWU	August	X			Detained in terms of emergency regulations	Daily Dispatch 20/8/85
62 members	FEDCRAWU	September				Members arrested outside Edgars stores. 26 members have been charged with pamphleteering and released. 36 have been charged under Internal Security Act for staging a demonstration and bail had been set at R100	Sowetan 19/9/85, 23/9/85, The Star 20/9/85

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SOUTH AFRICA

ADDITIONAL LABOR TABLES, STATISTICS PUBLISHED

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[Excerpts]

**JOB VACANCY FIGURES**

The latest Mini Manpower Survey carried out by the Department of Manpower reveals that vacancies in all occupations amount to 203 174 or 3.08% of positions. According to the survey, 323 836 or 6% of the labour force are artisans or apprentices with the vacancy position in this category being 23 507 (11.57% of the total number of vacancies).

*Business Day 12/9/85*

**WORKSEEKERS IN RSA ACCORDING  
TO (a) OCCUPATION GROUPS AND  
(b) AREAS AS AT THE END OF  
JULY 1985**

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS	WHITES	COLOURED	ASIANS	BLACKS	TOTAL
Professional and semi-professional	1 039	85	121	86	1 331
Technical	344	48	86	11	489
Managerial and Executive	982	126	146	6	1 260
Administrative	4 732	314	799	109	5 954
Clerical	6 361	2 380	1 736	1 784	12 261
Sales and Related Work	2 994	1 307	669	930	5 900
Tradesmen	4 090	4 726	1 093	2 070	11 979
Apprentices	264	107	50	266	687
Mining Industry	340	8	—	164	512
Transport, Delivery and Communication	456	1 008	414	2 004	3 862
Operators and Semi-Skilled Workers	2 500	12 513	5 321	10 917	31 251
Services	1 984	875	336	7 187	10 382
Farming Machine operators	18	—	—	25	43
General Farm Workers	25	10	—	125	160
Unskilled Workers	582	4 497	711	18 737	24 627
Sheltered Employment	352	20	1	—	373
Unclassified	207	89	122	1 083	1 511
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 370</b>	<b>28 113</b>	<b>11 605</b>	<b>45 514</b>	<b>112 602</b>

AREAS	WHITES	COLOURED	ASIANS	BLACKS	TOTAL
Johannesburg	10 365	4 903	982	10 248	28 498
Cape Town	4 169	11 652	13	1 256	17 290
Durban	4 790	2 680	10 434	14 666	32 570
Pretoria	2 517	431	88	9 400	12 536
Port Elizabeth	2 596	4 804	60	4 933	12 366
Bloemfontein	1 648	720	—	1 656	4 024
East London	543	378	17	2 795	3 733
Kimberley	254	1 555	11	531	2 351
George	386	790	—	29	1 205
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 370</b>	<b>28 113</b>	<b>11 605</b>	<b>45 514</b>	<b>112 602</b>

(Department of Manpower 24/9/85.)

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX BY (a) AREA - AUGUST 1985**

Base: Each area compared with itself in 1980 = 100

URBAN AREA	AUGUST 1985	AUGUST 1984	% CHANGE
Cape Town	195.4	168.3	+ 16.1
Port Elizabeth	189.9	164.6	+ 15.2
East London	183.0	163.6	+ 11.9
Kimberley	188.7	161.8	+ 18.6
Pietermaritzburg	196.6	168.4	+ 17.9
Durban	200.3	171.8	+ 18.6
Pretoria	199.7	171.5	+ 16.4
Witwatersrand	194.9	166.8	+ 16.8
Klerksdorp	187.4	164.3	+ 14.1
Vaal Triangle	200.3	171.5	+ 18.6
O.F.S. Goldfields	200.2	172.0	+ 16.4
Bloemfontein	186.5	164.7	+ 13.2
Weighted average	195.6	168.1	+ 16.4

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX BY (b) INCOME GROUP - AUGUST 1985**

	AUGUST 1985	AUGUST 1984	% CHANGE
Lower income group	189.5	166.4	+ 13.9
Middle income group	196.9	169.2	+ 16.4
Higher income group	196.6	168.0	+ 17.0
All income groups	195.6	168.1	+ 16.4

(Central Statistical Services 24/9/85)

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY –  
COLOURED – AS AT MAY 1985  
(IN 000's)**

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL POPULATION	2 844	1 404	1 440
NON-ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	1 799	785	1 034
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE			
- TOTAL	1 045	639	406
- WORKERS	980	590	370
- UNEMPLOYED	85	49	36
- % UNEMPLOYED	8.1	7.7	8.9

(Central Statistical Services 2/9/85)

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY –  
COLOURED – AS AT JUNE 1985  
(IN 000's)**

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL POPULATION	2 848	1 406	1 442
NON-ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	1 806	789	1 037
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE			
- TOTAL	1 042	637	405
- WORKERS	958	587	371
- UNEMPLOYED	84	50	34
- % UNEMPLOYED	8.1	7.9	8.5

(Central Statistical Services 13/9/85)

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY –  
ASIANS – AS AT MAY 1985**

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL POPULATION	889 573	441 676	447 897
NON-ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	591 500	221 324	370 176
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE			
- TOTAL	298 073	220 352	77 721
- WORKERS	274 769	205 557	69 212
- UNEMPLOYED	23 304	14 795	8 509
- % UNEMPLOYED	7.8	6.7	10.9

(Central Statistical Services 27/8/85)

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY –  
ASIANS – AS AT JUNE 1985**

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL POPULATION	890 869	442 320	448 549
NON-ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	593 329	221 956	371 373
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE			
- TOTAL	297 540	220 364	77 176
- WORKERS	274 800	205 655	66 145
- UNEMPLOYED	22 740	14 709	8 031
- % UNEMPLOYED	7.8	6.7	10.4

(Central Statistical Services 6/9/85)

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY –  
BLACKS – AS AT MAY 1985  
(IN 000's)**

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL POPULATION	18 737	9 646	9 091
NON-ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	12 422	5 453	6 969
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE			
- TOTAL	6 315	4 183	2 122
- WORKERS	5 805	3 960	1 845
- UNEMPLOYED	510	233	277
- % UNEMPLOYED	8.1	5.6	13.1

(Central Statistical Services 28/8/85)

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY –  
BLACKS – AS AT JUNE 1985  
(IN 000's)**

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL POPULATION	18 781	9 688	9 113
NON-ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	12 473	5 483	6 990
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE			
- TOTAL	6 308	4 185	2 123
- WORKERS	5 813	3 959	1 854
- UNEMPLOYED	495	226	269
- % UNEMPLOYED	7.8	5.4	12.7

(Central Statistical Services 6/9/85)

**APPLICATION FOR CANCELLATION/REGISTRATION OF TRADE UNIONS/EMPLOYER  
ORGANISATIONS/INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS  
LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956**

INDUSTRY/TRADE	COMMENTS	Q.G. NO.	DATE
South African Chemical Workers' Union	Application for variation of scope.	9918	6/9/85
Industrial Court	Appointment of additional member.	9918	6/9/85
Trunk and Box Workers' Industrial Union (Transvaal)	Cancellation of registration.	9918	6/6/85
National Union of Mineworkers	Application for registration.	9918	6/9/85
South African Agricultural and Irrigation Machinery Manufacturers' Association	Application for variation of scope.	9927	13/9/85
Vereniging van Administratiewe Hoofdamplopare van Passende Oewerhede	Application for registration.	9927	13/9/85
Industrial Court	Appointment of Additional member.	9927	13/9/85
South African Hot Dip Galvanizers' Association	Application for registration.	9934	20/9/85
Teamsters Workers' Union	Application for variation of scope.	9934	20/9/85
Munroesersunie	Application for variation of scope.	9942	27/9/85
Germiston Municipal Workers' Union	Registration as a Trade Union	9942	27/9/85

/8309  
CSO: 3400/600

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

**BANNED CONGRESSES MOVED TO DURBAN**--The National Union of South African Students (Nusas) and the South African Student Press Union (Saspu) will hold their annual congresses at the University of Natal in Durban from tomorrow. Both congresses were to have been held at the University of Cape Town this week, but on Friday they were banned in terms of emergency regulations. Nusas and Saspu were also prohibited from holding any other meeting in any part of the Western Cape before December 14. The president of Nusas, Mr Brendan Barry, said he expected about 250 students to attend the Nusas congress in Durban. Mr Barry said the Durban Nusas congress would discuss the same subjects planned for the Cape Town venue. These included the Convention Alliance, the state of emergency, and the consumer boycotts. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Dec 85 p 3] /12828

**REV PETERSEN BANNED**--Cape Town, Dec 5, SAPA--The Reverend Robin Petersen of the Heideveld United Church in Cape Town has been banned and his movements and activities restricted after being released from 6 weeks detention in Pollsmoor Prison. He may not leave the magisterial district of Wynberg without written permission from the minister of law and order or the divisional commissioner of police for the Western Cape until emergency regulations have been lifted. He may not take part in any activity of the Ecumenical Action Movement, COSAS [Congress of South African Students], the United Democratic Front or affiliated organizations and may not enter the premises of any educational institution. He may not prepare or disseminate any material in any publication, attend any gathering at which government or local authority action is criticised or discussed or attend any gathering of pupils or students. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1503 GMT 5 Dec 85 MB] /8918

CSO: 3400/615

SOUTH AFRICA

**FINANCE MINISTER SAYS TAX BURDEN CANNOT BE 'RELIEVED'**

MB120851 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0830 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Dec 12, SAPA--The government would like to see the heavy tax burden on South African taxpayers relieved, but not at a time when Pretoria could not afford it, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said today.

He told SABC radio believed South Africa's tax rate was "very heavy."

"The individual, through direct and indirect taxation, is bearing the burden we as a government and everybody would like to see relieved," Mr du Plessis said.

He said the drought, the low maize price, the low rate of gold against the dollar and the unexpectedly low price of minerals on overseas markets had to be taken into account.

"All of these factors had an effect on our ability as a country to make life easier for the people in South Africa.

"We have gone through a very difficult period and we are not through it yet."

Certain other resources had to be tapped and the burden fell on the taxpayer.

The heavy tax burden was something the government would like to see relieved but, Mr du Plessis warned, "not at a time when the government could not really afford it."

/8918

CSO: 3400/623

SOUTH AFRICA

## DANISH BAN ON COAL THREATENS JOBS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Dec 85 p 5

[Article by George Young]

[Text]

LAST month it was the Norwegians who argued about the wisdom of cutting shipping trade with SA. This month it is the Danes.

An 11-week ban on handling SA coal cargoes consigned to the Elsam electricity utility in two ships, Elsam Fyn and Elsam Jylland, could put more than 5 000 workers out of work.

The ships, now carrying 220 000t from Richards Bay, normally discharge at Aabenraa, in Jutland, and provide considerable work for dockers, stevedores and others.

If the ships are to be boycotted for six weeks or longer, the crews may have to be paid off. And the Employer's Federation says the boycott is in breach of labour contracts and could lead to court action.

Denmark is seeking alternative sources of coal, but concedes that no overseas supplier could prove as economical as SA.

Colombia is regarded as a possibility for future supplies if, as reported, the utility stops buying SA coal in four years. However, economics, rather than politics, frequently prescribe policy, and SA coal has much to commend it for coal-fired power stations.

In addition to the two bulk carriers now approaching their destination, a third vessel on charter is nearing its discharge port and its hire may have to be cancelled if continuity of employment cannot be assured.

The Danes also plan to embargo SA fruit, but none is moving at present and the subject will be considered in March.

Meanwhile, the Norwegians are maintaining their connections with the Republic.

For ships on the Canadian route, south-bound cargoes constitute a problem because the exchange rate discourages imports by SA.

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CSO: 3400/600

SOUTH AFRICA

**SHORTAGE OF ENGINEERS CONTINUES**

Johannesburg MINING WORLD in English Nov 85 p 19

[Text] The economic downturn is supposed to have affected the employment of engineers. However, data recently released by the Department of Manpower\* have confirmed predictions made by FSPE in every important respect.

--652 vacant posts for professionally qualified civil engineers (FSPE had predicted\*\* 694 vacancies)

--344 posts available for mechanical and similar engineers (FSPE's prediction was 306)

--663 posts available for electrical and electronic engineers, mainly (546 posts) for the electrically qualified, whereas FSPE had predicted 533 (but with a warning that electrical engineering had moved off the historic trend)

— 152 posts for chemical, mining, metallurgical and agricultural engineers, compared to FSPE's prediction of 125.

The total vacant posts were 1 816, compared to a prediction of 1 654. Douglas Mills, President of FSPE, comments "We have been saying for several years that the demand for technically qualified people is significantly higher than the supply. These latest figures show clearly that, even in a time of economic stress, the demand is still there. We are extremely

worried about what will happen in any economic upturn. Last time we ran out of technical skills, and the boom was short-lived as a result. School leavers this year must seriously think of careers in engineering and technology. By the time their training is complete, the demand for their services is likely to be very high".

\* *Mini Manpower Survey No 15A — Department of Manpower, Pretoria, 1985*

\*\* *Lloyd and Plewman — The Supply of and Demand for Engineers, 1984. FSPE Johannesburg, 1984.*

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CSO: 3400/600

SOUTH AFRICA

## HUGE CARMAKER LOSSES REPORTED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by Alan Ruddock]

[Text]

MORE rationalisation was on the way for the motor industry, BMW MD Walter Hasselkus said at the weekend.

Hasselkus said the rand's collapse on foreign exchanges had a "catastrophic effect" on the motor industry and that carmakers would make a combined loss this year of about R1bn.

He said 9 000 car plant employees had been laid off since the start of the slump in 1984.

Speaking at the roof wetting ceremony for BMW's new R17m Midrand head office at the weekend, he said: "There will have to be some very drastic rationalisation in our industry to make at least some SA car manufacturers viable.

"Rationalisation has already begun and over the next few months we are likely to see this industry undergoing further fundamental structural changes.

"The situation is compounded by very poor capacity utilisation. There is plant capacity in SA for about 600 000 cars. The market this year is 200 000. We estimate next year will not be any better than 1985 and that the peak in the 1980s will be around 300 000."

Hasselkus would not comment on the speculation surrounding a tie-up between his company and General Motors.

GM could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Hasselkus called on President P W Botha not to waver from reform, "but to speed it up".

"Multinational corporations know, perhaps better than our friends in government do, how intense the Western World's impatience with SA has become.

"Let us create a political environment that takes the heat off foreign companies."

SOUTH AFRICA

**WISDOM OF DEBT STANDSTILL CHALLENGED**

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Dec 85 p 4

[Article by John Tilston]

[Text]

DID the authorities over-react when they imposed the foreign debt standstill and reintroduced the financial rand on September 2?

As Reserve Bank governor Gerhard de Kock is fond of saying, hindsight is an exact science. However, Roger Gidlow, former professor of Business Economics at Wits and currently special adviser to De Kock, argues in the latest *Bank of Lisbon Economic Focus* that the introduction of the debt standstill might have been a mistake.

Gidlow says that despite the seriousness of the situation "the resulting financial crunch in the form of a partial standstill on foreign debt repayments and the reintroduction of a two-tier exchange rate might have been avoided".

Gidlow also reports that not all banks were facing equally acute pressures to repay foreign loans. Foreign-controlled banks were under less pressure.

The impact of the standstill on SA's foreign exchange market and the movement of the rand has been the opposite of what was expected.

The commercial rand has weakened. The leads and lags situation has been exacerbated. Exporters are also selling dollars forward in droves.

Gidlow is harshly critical of the financial rand system. The theory was that the FR would take pressure of the commercial rand off the capital account of the balance of payments.

But the FR's return raised fears that further controls would be instituted and, says Gidlow, this probably induced some capital flows through the commercial rand that would not otherwise have occurred.

The low discount on the FR has been "particularly significant since major difficulties have been faced by foreign investors trading in SA equities under the new dispensation". The absence of meaningful selling by foreigners has resulted in no adequate pool of financial rands being built up, and most business in SA equities is being channelled through London and New York.

Gidlow also argues that the standstill has caused some outflow of dollars that might not otherwise have occurred. Various foreign currency loans which have been raised by overseas branches of SA banks and lent to local residents could no longer be rolled over.

SA banks, therefore, were forced to find dollars so that loans could be repaid overseas.

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CSO: 3400/600

SOUTH AFRICA

JAPAN VIEWS RSA GROWTH POTENTIAL

Johannesburg MINING WORLD in English Nov 85 p 17

[Text]

**T**he diminishing market for heavy earth moving equipment in the Middle East has thrown the spotlight on to South Africa as a major development area with significant potential for business.

This is the view of Mr S. Yamaguchi of Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Japan, represented by Babcock Triplejay for the past year. Mr Yamaguchi is here on a four month training and fact finding visit to ensure that the technical backup and spares availability are maintained at a high level for Kawasaki customers throughout the country.

He said he was also investigating the potential for frontend loaders in the quarrying industry where traditionally in South Africa face shovels are used at the quarry face to remove loose rock after blasting. The loaders, which are extremely fuel efficient, have been specifically designed for this application.

Mr Yamaguchi said that the latest Kawasaki quarrying loader, the KSS88Z Mark 2, the "Super Shovel" version, will be released on the South African market soon. It has under-

gone extensive trials in Japan. No equipment is exported until it has been fully tested.

The new machine which complements the 85 and 95 models already used in this country, offers exceptional operator comfort and also computerised monitoring of all operations.

In 1986 the world's largest wheel loader will come off Kawasaki's production line. The machine will have a 20 m<sup>3</sup> bucket and it will weigh 200 t.

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CSO: 3400/600

SOUTH AFRICA

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND SUBSIDIZED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text]

THE threat to the Manpower Department's Unemployment Insurance Fund, drained by rising unemployment in the past 18 months, has been averted.

Unemployment Insurance Commissioner Jack Scheepers said in Pretoria a government allocation of R75m, and an increased monthly income of R12m from higher contributions from employers and employees, meant the fund could cope with claims until the end of 1986 without selling off assets.

Without this massive injection of funds the fund would have run dry within seven months, Scheepers said.

Another R1m a month would come from raising the eligible ceiling for membership of the fund to workers earning up to R26 000 a year.

The previous ceiling was R21 000.

The increased contributions from employers — from 0,3% of salaries to 0,7%, and for employees from 0,5% to 0,7% — came into operation yesterday.

Scheepers said since December 1984 R109m of fund assets had been sold off.

At the end of September assets totalled R133m.

During July, he said, expenditure exceeded income by R9m, and in August, September and October by R15m monthly.

He said claims were increasing at a rate of about R41 000 a month.

Director-General of Manpower Dr Piet van der Merwe told the Institute of Personnel Management recently that the number of officially registered unemployed had increased by more than 90% in the previous 12 months.

It was still rising, he said.

The total rose from R64 228 in August last year to R122 518 by August this year.

Director of the Bureau of Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch Professor Attie de Vries said in Johannesburg last week unemployment would continue to increase, even if there was an upturn in the economy next year, because of the capital intensive pattern of development in SA.

"We have painted ourselves into a corner," he said.

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CSO: 3400/600

SOUTH AFRICA

## SANTAMTRUST OPTIMISTIC ABOUT JSE INDUSTRIALS

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR (Finance) in English 1 Dec 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Malcolm Fothergill]

[Text]

THE Johannesburg Stock Exchange's Industrial index is set to hit new highs in 1986, says Santamtrust in its latest "Market Opinion".

The portfolio management company says the index, which has been hitting record levels in recent weeks, could easily rise another 20 percent.

The equity market will remain attractive for long-term investments and "several companies could register material increases in profits during 1986".

Santamtrust expects the decline in short-term interest rates to continue during the next six months, by as much as two percentage points.

Consequently, investors are expected to be confronted by negative real returns in 1986 insofar as money-market instruments are concerned.

Negative interest rates in real terms are clearly difficult to reconcile with South Africa's unfavourable foreign debt situation.

The company believes prospects of a further weakening of the dollar and an increase in the United States inflation rate could produce a stronger average gold price during 1986.

"All told, however, and especially in view of the likelihood that economic policy will internationally still primarily be directed against inflation, it will be surprising if the average gold price exceeds \$350 an ounce in 1986.

"Under the present international scenario of relatively high interest rates in real terms and relatively low economic growth, it must simply be accepted that a strong, sustained increase in commodity prices is highly unlikely."

Farming and political conditions permitting, Santamtrust sees a growth rate of 3 percent as "certainly within reach" of the South African economy next year.

Although the surplus on the current account of the balance of payments will probably decline during the year, the rand could appreciate against the dollar, it says.

However, even if relatively favourable terms are arranged on the country's foreign debt, the average rand/dollar exchange rate for the year is unlikely to be much higher than 45c.

A markedly higher level will probably be possible only in the event of a restoration of a sound underlying capital account situation, which does

not seem likely in view of the developments of the past year."

Santamtrust expects the inflation rate to average 14.5 percent for 1986.

Although this is one of the lower inflation rates envisaged by market observers for 1986, it needs to be stressed that even such a level would be unacceptably high.

Furthermore, the chances should probably be rated in favour of the inflation rate starting to accelerate again during 1987.

Merely in view of the relative inflation outlook for South Africa and her trading partners, the statement that the current level of the rand exchange rate is unrealistically low in view of fundamental economic considerations will within a few years no longer be valid."

Santamtrust sees average pay rates increasing by 12 percent at best in 1986.

This certainly does not augur well for the luxury durable consumer market, which will probably be subjected to relatively sharp price increases next year."

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CSO: 3400/600

SOUTH AFRICA

MINING OFFICIAL ON PRODUCTION, SALES, 1986 OUTLOOK

Johannesburg MINING WORLD in English Nov 85 pp 21, 22

[Text] "Provided the highly satisfactory levels of production and sales achieved in 1984 and thus far in 1985 can be repeated, the mineral industry will perform well," says Dr Piet Hugo, chief director of the Minerals Bureau of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs.

When was the Minerals Bureau established, and why as a separate branch of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs?

The Minerals Bureau came into being ten years ago, in 1975, in response to the realisation that there was urgent need for such an organisation. Broadly, its purpose would be to take full account of South Africa's mineral output and sales, in particular export sales, act as collector and disseminator of mineral economic data, and to both advise Government and inform industry on pertinent mineral-related matters. Such a body would function most effectively as a separate branch of the Department rather than as an appendage of one or other of the other branches. In retrospect, after the elapse of ten

years, this was obviously a wise decision.

What are the principal aims and objectives of the Minerals Bureau?

As constituted, the Bureau's prime aim is to promote the optimum utilisation of South Africa's mineral resources in the national interest. Furthermore, and as is well known, South Africa is one of the world's

*"Provided the highly satisfactory levels of production and sales achieved in 1984 and thus far in 1985 can be repeated, the mineral industry will perform well."*

premier mineral exporting countries; as such, the Bureau's main responsibility lies in the provision of a basis for advising the State on the development of an appropriate strategy and hence the formulation of a realistic and sound mineral policy.

**How many people does the Bureau employ?**

The Bureau is a small, yet functional organisation comprising 55 people. Just more than half of the staff are university graduates, with specialised training in either mineral economics or one or more of the appropriately-related disciplines. The Bureau is highly geared in the use of computers for the collection and retrieval of both statistical data and minerals information, and has adequately and highly specialised staff for this purpose. Moreover, the Bureau, and indeed the Department as a whole, actively encourages its staff, and in particular its younger members, towards further study at university level.

**What is the Bureau's annual budget?**

The amount for the present financial year is R1,6 million.

**What is the Bureau's organisational structure?**

The Bureau's hierarchy comprises a chief director assisted by two directors, each with his own divisional set of responsibilities, i.e. one concerned with mineral commodities and mineral policy studies, and the other in charge of data and information management, statistics, administration and liaison. The Commodities and Mineral Policy Division contains a number of commodity-based subdivisions, such as precious metals and minerals, energy minerals, ferrous minerals and metals, non-ferrous minerals and non-metallic minerals. Similarly, the other Division has a number of subdivisions, which include information management, data

management and liaison. All the various subdivisions are headed by deputy directors. One of the Bureau's important functions is the compilation of statistics on production, local sales and exports from about 800 mines and quarries throughout South Africa, producing upwards of 40 different mineral types.

**What minerals are expected to show the largest growth rate over the next few years?**

Two that come to mind immediately are coal and platinum. Value-wise, coal already occupies the most important position after gold, and looks destined to remain so in the foreseeable years ahead. Export tonnages are expected to grow at a rate of about 8 %/a for the next few years, whilst total sales tonnages are likely to increase by 3,7 %/a. A particularly high growth is expected for platinum, in view of the expected increased demand, mainly in Europe, for its use in catalytic converters for vehicle emission control. West Germany has already announced its intentions in

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*One of the Bureau's prime aims is to promote and encourage the marketing of minerals . . .*

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this regard and other countries in Western Europe are likely to follow suit.

**Is the Bureau involved in the overseas marketing of our mineral wealth?**

Being a branch of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, the Minerals Bureau is not directly involved in the marketing of minerals, which is the prerogative mainly of the private sector. As I have already said, one of the Bureau's prime aims is to

promote and encourage the marketing of minerals, as for example, by way of the dissemination of minerals marketing intelligence to industry, providing data on products available in South Africa to prospective mineral purchasers, and by introduction of such buyers to the producers. Much of this is achieved via the Department's representatives attached to SA embassies overseas (in Washington, London, Paris, Bonn, Tokyo and Canberra).

**What does the Minerals Bureau publish for use by industry and the general public?**

A variety of informative literature is published every year by the Bureau and is available free on request. Firstly, is the annual review of the performance of South Africa's minerals published under the title "South Africa's Mineral Industry (and the particular year)". This publication provides a comprehensive description of the industry, and includes a forecast in respect of the year ahead insofar as South Africa's mineral pro-

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*An increase of 1,8 % in sales of gold to 690 t is perceived, and gold earnings are expected to rise to about R17 billion.*

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duction and sales are concerned. Also published annually is a report which forecasts mineral exports for the current year and year ahead. Among the Bureau's very popular publications are the many directories on a wide range of the various mineral commodities produced in South Africa; these list producers, products and selling agents. Another directory gives all the operating mines and

quarries in South Africa together with the names and addresses of producers. The Bureau also publishes reports and memoranda on mineral economics as related to various commodities, and the mineral potential of the planning and development regions of South Africa. And, last but not least, the Bureau issues and widely distributes monthly statistical bulletins, as well as quarterly statistics related to mineral production and sales, the latter titled "Minerals-Minerale".

**What is the outlook for mineral production and sales for 1986?**

Provided the highly satisfactory levels of production and sales achieved in 1984 and thus far in 1985 can be repeated, the mineral industry will perform well. Taking into account the many factors which effect forecasting, including the rand exchange against the US dollar and other international currencies, and with the realisation that it is difficult to make long-term forecasts, the over all picture looks promising at this point in time. An increase of 1,8 % in sales of gold to 690 t is perceived, and gold earnings are expected to rise to about R17 billion. A better return is also expected for platinum-group metals, whilst diamond exports are forecast to exceed 10 million carats, earning some R902 million, an increase of 11,8 % over 1985. Provided that the rand remains stable against the dollar, no substantial price or earnings rises seem likely for the non-precious commodities. However, a notable exception is coal, which will likely have export tonnages and earnings substantially higher than in 1985. Total sales are forecast to reach R28 807 million. However, the beneficiated mineral sector should realise earnings of R1 919 million, which is some 6 % lower than that anticipated for 1985.

Petrus Jacobus Hugo was born at Petrusburg, OFS where he matriculated in 1952. After obtaining BSc (Hons) in Geology at the University of the OFS in 1956 he joined the Geological Survey in Pretoria.

During 1957-1958 he carried out radiometric surveys and also studied the relationship between gold and uranium mineralisation in the OFS Goldfields. In 1959 he commenced with a study of pegmatites in the Kenhardt and Gordonia Districts, a task he completed in 1964.

In 1963 he was promoted to senior geologist. During 1961 he obtained his MSc and in 1966 his D Sc degree, both at the University of the OFS.

In 1966 he became chief geologist in the Windhoek office of the Geological Survey. Under his guidance the geological mapping of the territory was stepped up, the main aim being the preparation of

1:250 000 scale maps of SWA. On the mineral resources side he supervised and reported on drilling programmes carried out for coal and brine in Owambo.

In 1974 he returned to Pretoria to take charge of the Regional Geology Division as assistant director, a position he held until 1976 when he was promoted to head of the Geological Survey of South West Africa. During 1977 he completed his BCom studies through UNISA.

In 1979 he was transferred to Pretoria and put in charge of the Economic Geology, Information and Laboratory Divisions of the Geological survey. In 1981 he became the first chief director of the Minerals Bureau of South Africa. Dr Hugo is the author or co-author of some 16 publications, mainly on economic geology.

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CSO: 3400/600

SOUTH AFRICA

OCEANIA FISHING EXPECTS GOOD YEAR

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Dec 85 p 9

[Article by Stephen Rogers]

[Text]

OCEANIA FISHING chairman Cedric Walton says in the group's annual report that he expects the 1985 financial year to be another satisfactory one.

This forecast, although not quantified, comes in the light of a 37% increase in earnings a share last year.

Walton attributes the improvement last year to increased taxed investment income, better results from the Blue Continent group and large profits on the export of rock lobster because of the fall in the rand.

However, higher prices for fish meal and fish oil on the local market were largely offset by higher production and fuel costs.

The group's rock lobster quota's were completed within the first months of the season and the chairman believes that the recovery in lobster resources may result in quotas being raised in time.

Pelagic catches in the first quarter of the financial year were disappointing. However, catches picked up later on and the factories landed their full quota.

Furthermore, a higher percentage of quota-free species were hauled in than during the previous year.

The export and domestic trading divisions of Blue Continent performed well.

Blue Continent has commissioned the construction of a 7 000-ton cold storage complex in Durban harbour at a cost of R5m. The complex is expected to be operational by the first quarter of the new calendar year.

After disposing of its Chilean operations — because of the decline in the international price of fish meal — the group has realised R1.5m, resulting in a R274 000 surplus over book value.

The balance sheet has gone from strength to strength with gearing reduced from a low 22% to 14%, resulting in negligible interest charges of R328 000 (R661 000) and high interest cover.

Oceana is still awash with liquidity and the R22.3m cash on hand will easily finance this year's capital expenditure of R10m.

In spite of total assets rising by R4m — occasioned largely by additions to the fishing fleet — the return on total assets is up from 13% to 17% and the return on capital employed rose marginally to 41% (40%).

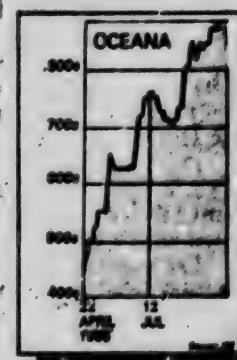
The share this year has almost doubled in price to 875c (cum dividend of 45c) and yesterday closed ex dividend at 850c to yield 8.3% on dividends and 14.8% on earnings.

One reason for the group's re-rating has been the appointment of Walter Lewis as chief executive 18 months ago. He is a self-styled entrepreneur who is highly regarded in the market place.

Oceana's relatively high dividend yield has helped the share advance.

However, the higher yield partly compensates for the risks attached to investing in the fishing industry, where profits can fluctuate sharply.

One analyst believes the share is close to its peak, but he does not rule out a rise to 950c in the short-term.



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CSO: 3400/600

SOUTH AFRICA

**SAA PUSHES SALE-LEASEBACK DEAL**

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 1 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by Jeff Randall]

[Text]

**SOUTH African Airways** is pressing the world's aerospace financiers for a sale-and-leaseback deal on its fleet of 18 Boeing 737 jets to raise about \$180-million.

The move follows the leasing of two Boeing 747 Jumbo jets to other airlines, the sale of two Boeing 737s and a search for buyers of an Airbus reported a fortnight ago in *Business Times*.

Foreign observers speculate that SAA wants to increase its fleet flexibility because it fears losing the right to fly certain routes as a result of international sanctions.

### **Financial**

But SAA says the reasons are strictly financial. The measures are designed to save interest payments and to help the airline cope with falling passenger loads and sliding profits.

The low rand has an important bearing on the matter. It has increased the cost of refuelling.

But it also means that in rand terms, aircraft can be sold at capital profits.

Airlines normally undertake transactions of this kind to raise cash to finance, in part, purchase of new-generation aircraft. But SAA is said to be insisting that any replacement aircraft must also be leased, leaving it with free cash.

### **Pressure**

This has led to speculation among industry insiders that SAA is making contingency plans against the loss of some international routes. Cutting off SAA's landing rights is seen as one way by which South Africa's opponents could implement economic pressure at little cost to themselves.

A London banking source says: "SAA's fleet planning is undoubtedly difficult. Nobody knows if its route network will be intact 12 months hence. By leasing instead of buying aircraft, it will keeping its options open."

A spokesman for SAA in London says: "It sounds as if we're catching up with what many other international airlines have been doing."

### **Muscle**

SAA's problem is that although many banks view the leaseback deal as financially attractive, few US or European institutions are prepared to take part because of political pressure.

The only foreign banks which have sufficient financial muscle to do the deal and appear willing to overlook South Africa's domestic difficulties are the Japanese and perhaps the Israelis.

The London banker says: "As an asset-based financing, this sale-and-leaseback would be attractive. But there is no way that British

or American banks are going to front such a deal. It would be commercial suicide given the current climate in South Africa."

### **New orders**

SAA does, however, have an ace up its sleeve. The world's big three commercial aircraft manufacturers — Boeing and McDonnell Douglas of the US, and Europe's Airbus — are all still in the running to win SAA's re-equipment order.

Bankers expect SAA to pressure the manufacturers to put together a refinancing package of its old fleet as part of the deal for new orders.

An aerospace financier says: "This deal will get done one way or another. But it won't be through conventional channels.

"I would not be surprised to see it financed through the private financial market where South Africa has many sympathisers."

SOUTH AFRICA

**ANGLO AMERICAN READY TO BACK SYNFUEL PROJECT**

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 1 Dec 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Brendan Ryan]

[Text]

**ANGLO American Corporation has a R1.6-billion cash pile and is well placed to back a synfuel project by group companies Anglo American Coal Corporation (Amcoal) and AECI.**

AECI and Amcoal are expected to go ahead with an oil-from-coal scheme as soon as the Government gives them financing arrangements similar to those Sasol enjoyed.

Any synfuel scheme would run to several billion rands and would probably entail large rights issues which Anglo would have to follow.

Anglo has been flooded with cash since the collapse of the rand against foreign currencies. The low rand has swollen export earnings of its mining and export-orientated industrial companies.

**Well covered**

The results for the six months to September show that in spite of lifting the interim payment by 43% to 50c from 36c the total payout of R114.2-million is covered 2.6 times by Anglo's dividend income of R304.4-million alone. The cash pile has doubled in a year.

Anglo's attributable profit for the six months was R319.5-million (previous comparable six months — R245.8-million) and after paying the dividend Anglo will have held back R206-million in earnings (R106-million).

Not all of this money is retained in the top company.

It includes funds retained by 51% subsidiary Amcoal whose results are consolidated with Anglo's.

There is better to come in the second half to March 1986 because most analysts believe chairman Gavin Reilly is being unduly cautious in his predictions for the year as a whole.

**Gold price**

He says: "The results for the year ending March 31, 1986, are expected to show a similar improvement."

Anglo increased its dividend income from investments as well as its attributable profit by 30% in the six months to September on an average rand gold price of R622/oz compared with R479/oz in the comparable six months of 1984.

Because of the gold price's recovery in dollar terms to about \$325 and the rand's fall to 57 US cents, the rand price of gold has been above R600/oz for the past two months. It is now at R600/oz.

Much of the dividend income accruing for the second half has already flowed through to Anglo, but there are still fat December final dividends from Anglo's Transvaal gold mines to come both directly and indirectly through 49%-held associate Amgold.

The second half should improve on the first six months' performance and there could be a fancy final dividend of about 150c compared with last year's 100c.

**Cautious**

The longer-term outlook is good. The expanded Elandstrand is due to kick in extra dividends in the next two years and the Erfdeel development should start paying from 1987.

Finance director Mike King says that although Anglo is benefiting from the weak rand, forecasts have to be cautious because anything could happen given the difficult circumstances facing South Africa.

Anglo is looking at several projects in which to invest, but he cannot disclose details.

"In a group like Anglo demands on funds are significant."

One possibility is the AECI/Amcoal synfuel project.

**Industrial**

Mr King says: "If that went ahead, AECI could not fund its contribution on its existing balance sheet. Various possibilities are being looked at, including a rights issue."

Expansion in gold mining is financed by the individ-

ual companies without the need to call on Anglo.

However Anglo could be required to make direct contributions depending on the stand taken by the Minister of Finance on proposed schemes for expansion through mergers between new and existing mines.

The only problem areas for Anglo are its industrial interests. But even there Anglo American Industrial Corporation (Aamic) is looking less fragile than in the past because of the benefits from major exports port, Highveld Steel and Mining.

The one impediment is Samcor where hefty above-the-line provisions have been made against losses in the past and could be again, depending on how the vehicle producer comes in an atrocious car market this year.

Mr King says the Samcor provisions will be considered at the year-end.

At a current price of R34.5, Anglo shares rate a buy unless one expects a sudden sharp increase in the rand.

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SOUTH AFRICA

## MANUFACTURED HOMES BUILDING BOOM FORECAST

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Dec 85 p 6

[Article by Alan Peat]

[Text]

MANUFACTURED homes are likely to be an area of enormous future development, according to CI Industries, who make these under the name Parkhomes.

"With the high price of traditional building and the lack of money among buyers, manufactured housing is bound to grow," says CI marketing manager Theo Wiggil.

He expects this type of housing site to attract newly-weds, retired and middle-aged people.

He says the budgets of newly-weds would be better matched to the R30 000 to R60 000 price levels.

"They escape the high land cost of traditional home plots," says Wiggil. "Long-term leases with annual increases linked to the consumer price index is the best way for the owners of sites to set up their operations."

CI is directly and indirectly involved in five Parkhome sites in Natal and Johannesburg.

The caravan market has dropped by 25% despite its attraction as an inexpen-

sive holiday alternative, says Wiggil.

He sees growth in the use of caravans as alternative homes as virtually negligible.

But he does not consider the fall in the market size to be too bad.

In 1982, about 10 500 units were sold, valued from a R10 000 a unit average, at about R105m; 1983 saw a rise to 11 000 units (R110m), 1984 10 000 (R100m) with this year's sales expected to be 7 500, valued at R75m.

The market for on-site temporary residences in the building and construction sector is virtually dead, says Wiggil.

"This has been the position for so long now that people in the market, such as ourselves, are really having to hang on, waiting for the change.

"I expect to see the beginning of an upturn in the market at about the end of 1986 — establishing an advance guard for 1987."

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

ERNEST LOWE, HYDROTUBE MERGE--Delta SA (Pty) Ltd, and Valard Industries (Pty) Ltd, announce that they have merged their two hydraulics and pneumatics companies, Hydrotube (Pty) Ltd, and Ernest Lowe (Pty) Ltd. The new company, Ernest Lowe Hydrotube (Pty) Ltd, (ELH) is now the largest manufacturer of hydraulic and pneumatic cylinders and power systems. ELH is the exclusive distributor for Martonair-Beech Pneumatics, Linde Hydraulics, Kracht Hydraulic Pumps and Volutronics, Argus Valves and Nakamura accumulators. Branches are situated in Johannesburg, Vereeniging, Welkom, Klerksdorp, Rustenburg, Witbank and Durban with a network of agents in other key areas. Eddie Ryser, managing director, says that the new company now offers the most comprehensive and competitive range of hydraulics and pneumatics to both the mining and general industries. "We now have the manufacturing capacity and product ranges to take us into the 1990s," he stated. ELH is owned 50 percent each by Delta SA and Valard Industries. [Text] [Johannesburg MINING WORLD in English Nov 85 p 15] /8309

TRANSFORMER PLANT MOTHBALLED--GEC South Africa has been forced to mothball its R10-million power transformer factory at Knights near Germiston because of the postponement of Escom's expansion programme. The closure, expected to take effect from April, will affect 117 employees, but the company is trying to place workers in other divisions of the group. Managing director Paul Hatty says: "This regrettable step has been taken because of the virtual collapse of the market in large transformers. But it is envisaged that we will return to the large transformer market as soon as there are signs of an improvement." The decision does not affect the distribution transformer side of GEC's business which, after the introduction of new technology, is being expanded. The plant at Knights has been modernised, says Monty Widman, commercial director. Turnover at the factory has been as high as R15-million a year. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 1 Dec 85 p 3] /8309

KLM WILL NOT QUIT--Dutch airline KLM will not quit South Africa. Confirming this, the airline's Southern African GM Maarten Viruly said KLM would continue to operate in South Africa as long as it was safe. "And it certainly is at present." KLM was a non-political, commercial organisation, not a government enterprise, Viruly told a group of Johannesburg travel agents. KLM president

Bas van de Breevaart was on record as saying KLM would be a small airline if it were prohibited from operating in any country criticized by either the Dutch Government or minority groups in The Netherlands. "We certainly would not be the sixth largest International Air Transport Association carrier, operating to 126 cities. Instead we would be operating only from Amsterdam to Luxembourg." KLM is upgrading its check-in department at Jan Smuts Airport to offer passengers a sophisticated service. "KLM would not install all this expensive equipment if it doubted the continuity of its flights to South Africa," said Viruly. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Dec 85 p 6] /8309

SKILLED MANPOWER NEEDS--South Africa can no longer rely much on immigrants for skilled manpower, says PE Corporate Services MD Martin Westcott. He believes that by the year 2000, blacks, coloureds and Indians will have to fill 25 percent of middle-management positions, and their supervisory skills will have to be developed. Westcott's observations come after official statistics have revealed more skilled people are leaving SA than entering it. PE estimates 3,000 people are leaving the country every month--twice the official figure--but the rate is likely to stabilise next year. Westcott told BUSINESS DAY: "The people leaving are internationally mobile, either because of their skills or because of their passports. "Many have kept their options wide open and will come back when there is an improved political atmosphere. Companies in Australia, Canada and some European countries are able to play on current uncertainties to recruit top-level SA management." Areas which have suffered from the brain drain tend to be those where retrenchments have been heaviest, such as the motor industry and small engineering businesses. Westcott added that SA was still sufficiently developed to attract contract labour. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Dec 85 p 6] /8309

TRACTOR SALES PLUNGE--Sales of tractors and other agricultural machinery continue to slide as the drought persists and prices soar. Robin Phillips, chairman of the SA Tractor Manufacturers' Association (SATMA), said in a statement that the seasonal peak in the market had occurred in October as the harvesting season in the Cape wheat-, barley- and oats-producing areas got into swing. "The tractor industry, at 810 units for the month, while up on previous months and about 16 percent better than October 1984, continues to be 50 percent down on the average market volume for this time of the year. "Government imposed a 10 percent import surcharge on a wide range of farm machinery in September. "We are grateful that, in response to representations made by SATMA and by our individual members, the Board of Trade and Industries has seen fit to lift the surcharge on tractors on individual applications." [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Dec 85 p 2] /8309

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